The New-York Times.

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FROM THE SOUTH.

Further Accounts of the Battle Near Charleston.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

The Artillery Skirmishes Near Richmond.

Danger to the Railroad Communications in the Rear.

THE BATTLES IN THE VALLEY.

THE FIGHT ON JAMES ISLAND.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 17.

A little before noon yesterday, our city was thrown into a state of feverish excitement by the vague tidings that there had been bloody work at Secessionville, on James Island. From the first the news was of an encouraging character, inasmuch as we were assured that a mere handful of our brave troops had repulsed a heavy column of the enemy, thrown forward to assault the battery at Secessionville, manned by a portion of Col. LAMAR's Regiment of Artillery, South Carolina Volunteers. From the various accounts which we have received, we have collated the following facts in relation to the battle:

About dawn yesterday morning our pickets in front of LAMAR's Battery were driven in, and almost simultaneously the enemy's column was seen some four hundred yards off, advancing with the bayonet, at double quick, to the assault. Our troops within the battery had been hard at work the evening before, in throwing up another battery, and were almost worn out with fatigue. The first round that was fired at the Yankees was by Col. T. G. LAMAR himself. His men hastened with alacrity to their pieces, and were soon pouring grape and canister against the rapidly approaching enemy. At each discharge great gaps were visible in the Yankee ranks, but still they came on, without firing a single volley. It was afterwards ascertained that their muskets were empty, and that they had actually hoped to carry the battery with the bayonet alone, but the rapid and fearful cannonade and fusliade kept up against them was too severe for their nerves, and when close to our intrenchments they wavered, reeled and finally fled in disorder.

But a very short time elapsed before the enemy's column, reinforced by infantry and artillery, reformed, and again came forward. This time they did not disdain the use of cartridges, but poured heavy volleys against our battery as they advanced. But again the terrible discharges of grape and canister mowed down the approaching line; and, notwithstanding the remonstrances of their officers, again the Yankees broke and reatreated pell-mell from the field. A third time the enemy formed his line, and advanced in a last desperate effort to gain the battery, but again in vain. The assailants had reached the ditch, and some of them succeeded in mounting the embankment, but they paid for their rashness with their lives, and their comrades behind, taking warning from their fate, fled once more—this time not to be rallied to a direct charge. Our men all bear witness to the obstinate bravery of the enemy on this occasion.

Between the charges which proved so disastrous to the Yankees, a galling fire was kept up against our battery from three gunboats in the creek, about 1,700 yards east of our position. A cross-fire was also steadily maintained against us from the land batteries which the enemy had erected—one on the edge of the wood in which the fight with the Forty-seventh Georgia Regiment occurred last week, and another between that point and the position occupied by the gunboats. SHERMAN's famous field battery also took part in the engagement, being divided into two sections, which played upon different parts of our works.

It had now become evident to the enemy that the men who held our battery had no idea of yielding it, and the plan of attack from the front was given up.

Flanking bodies were thrown forward to assault our works from the direction of the marshes which skirted our battery on either side. On the east side of the battery the movement was speedily frustrated, and the few bold men who ventured close enough to pour their fire into the post soon fell. No less than seventeen were killed outside the ditch, and one who had mounted the parapet fell on the top, pierced by eight balls.

On the west side of the battery the attack was more serious. The famous New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment took up a position so as to enfilade our guns, and kept up a constant and effective fire of musketry to drive off our gunners. They were met by the Charleston battalion and the Eutaw Regiment. For a time the fight was desperate, but the Lousiana battalion, under Lieut.-Col. MCHENRY, came up at the critical moment in gallant style, and the repulse of the Highlanders was no longer doubtful. The enemy was, for the last time, forced back with great slaughter, and the day was won.

The list of casualties is given by the *Mercury*. Among them is the name of Col. LAMAR, of the battery, who was wounded, but continued to fight with his guns. Capt. SAMUEL J. REED, Lieut. HUMBERT, Lieut. J. J. EDWARDS and Lieut. R. W. GREER are among the officers killed, and Capt. H. C. KING was mortally wounded.

Our total loss, as nearly as we can ascertain, was about 40 killed and 100 wounded. The enemy's was far heavier. We buried yesterday 140 dead Yankees left upon the field. We say Yankees, using the designation as one common to the whole army of invaders, but in truth, the men who did the fighting against us yesterday were nearly all Europeans, and in the lineaments of the dead the Scottish type was markedly predominant. We captured 70 prisoners. As for the number of the enemy wounded, no correct estimate can be made. Glad to get rid of the unwelcome task of caring for the maimed vandals, our men suffered the enemy's ambulances to approach within point blank range of their guns, and to carry off the wounded, who must have numbered 300 at least.

A LATER ACCOUNT.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 18.

Secessionville is a small village, the Summer retreat of a few of the James Island planters. It is on the eastern side of the island, on a high plot of land lying on a bold creek, which winds through the marshes between James', or Morris' (or Solly) Island, and empties into the Stono River, near its mouth. This creek runs immediately up to Secessionville. On the west of the village, a short shallow creek makes its way toward the waters of Charleston Bay. Thus a tongue of land is formed between the two creeks. It is connected with the body of the land by a narrow neck of thirty yards width, some four or five hundred yards south of Secessionville. Here LAMAR's Battery is located across the high land, and flanked on each side by marsh and the creeks. It is a simple earthwork, heavily constructed, having a plain face, with an obtuse angle at each side. It faces south, in the direction of Battery Island, LEGARE'S, RIVER'S and GRIMBALL'S plantations, OR the Stono River, which is about two miles off. From this point the cleared high land stretches out toward the Stono River, like the top of a funnel, for the distance of near a mile, interrupted only by the division lines between fields, hedges and ditches. These fields are covered with weeds three feet high. The edges of the high land and marsh are skirted with brushwood and sea myrtles. In the background are patches of wood between these fields and the Stono. On the borders of these woods three batteries of the enemy are located; and besides these land batteries, the gunboats, approaching by way of the Secessionville Creek, can open fire as they please. For the last fortnight, a fight at long taw has been going on, at intervals, between the Secessionville Battery and the guns of the enemy, and our artillerymen have been much fagged by their watching and exertions. They have done much to keep the foe in check.

On Sunday night, two companies, consisting of the Charleston Light Infantry, from the Charleston Battalion, under Capt. T. Y. SIMONS, and Company A, Capt. SMART, from SMITH's Battalion, were thrown out half a mile in front of the work. The rest of the men of these two battalions of infantry, stationed at Secessionville to support the battery, were laboriously occupied during the night. The two companies of LAMAR's South Carolina Volunteer Artillery—REID's and KEITT's—were also engaged in labor until a half hour of dawn, when they were ordered by Col. LAMAR to take a nap. At break of day the pickets came running in just before the advancing foe. When Col. LAMAR was notified and looked out from the work he was to defend, the enemy had approached to within 400 yards. But 25 of the garrison were awake. It was a complete surprise, and nothing but the nerve, promptitude and energy of the officers, especially the commanding officer, saved the battery from easy capture. The first round was fired when the column was within thirty paces of the guns. It was directed by Col. LAMAR himself. The shot burst through the closed ranks with great havoc, and the foe soon retired. The wearied men, startled by the sound, or aroused by shakes or bayonet punches from their officers, sprang to their guns. The two infantry battalions rushed to their quarters for their weapons, formed under their officers, and came to the assistance of the gunners. Three land batteries, two sections of field artillery, and three gunboats began to open upon the work.

The second charge of the enemy was made and repulsed with slaughter. And again the third. The animated fire from our riflemen, coöperating with the deadly discharges of grape and canister, swept the field in front, and cut down the skirmishers, who, deploying on the left flank under cover of some bushes, had come up to the very work at that angle. In these successful efforts, which occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning, Col. LAMAR fell from the effect of a minié ball striking him through the lower part of the ear and running round the neck under the skin. To his cool courage and energy, in the early part of the action, is due the preservation of the position, under circumstances of great peril, from the surprise. His brave example and personal efforts greatly inspired his command. After Col. LAMAR was wounded, he was unable to stand, from his great loss of blood, and was carried off as soon as practicable. His place in the battery was filled by that able, accomplished and indefatigable officer of the regular artillery, Lieut.-Col. P. M. WAGNER—being the next officer in rank present—as Col. GULLIARD had been stationed at the post with his battalion for some time, and had done good service. Col. WAGNER, who was only temporarily there, requested him to assume command, adding that he would aid him and take charge of the battery. This he did until the conclusion of the fight, between 8 and 9 o'clock, sustaining a terrible flank fire and directing the gunnery with great coolness and precision.

Upon failing to storm the work, or to flank it on the left or eastward side, the enemy drew off and came up on the right flank, on the other side of the small creek and north to the marsh. Here, at the short distance of about 150 yards, three regiments, deploying in line of battle, and partially covered by a small growth of underbrush, poured upon the gunners of the work, and upon the two batteries of infantry drawn up facing them across the marsh, a continuous and deadly fire. The gun-carriages were torn and perforated by many balls. Many of our men fell at the guns and along the line forward, to the rearward of the battery and its right flank. The contest was very unequal and trying. It raged for some time, but at this critical juncture, the Louisiana batteries came up gallantly at the double-quick, under its skillful officer, Lieut.-Col. MCHENRY. By the guidance of Maj. HUDSON, of SMITH's Battalion, it formed on the right of that corps, facing the marsh. This reinforcement and its galling fire disheartened the foe. Capt. BOYCE, with one gun of light artillery, began to play on his rear. He began to fall back, fairly beaten off, while the struggle was progressing, immediately on the rear right flank of the battery against these three regiments, a formidable force of the foe attempted, by passing further out to the West, to gain the rear of our position. But in skirting a wood they came upon the advancing lines of the Eutaw Regiment, Col. SIMONTON, who had come two miles. Declaring they were friends—not to shoot—they came close up and fired into our men, killing many. But the response they got was cutting. The wood edge was strewn with dying and the dead. Thirty or forty bodies were picked up here. The movement was foiled. Nothing was left but retreat from every portion of the field.

It was a bloody fight, fought against odds, by exhausted men, without preparation. It was a signal victory of Southern patriots over the murderous invaders of their soil. The five regiments attacking are said to be the Seventy-ninth New-York, Highlanders, the Eighth Michigan, one from Massachusetts, a New-Hampshire and Connecticut regiments. But for the distance of our troops and the brief time occupied in the action, together with obstructions in the road, preventing the passage of light artillery to the enemy's rear, their whole force may perhaps have been taken or cut up. From the account of prisoners, who assert that there were nine United States regiments out that morning, it is probable that four regiments were held in reserve to support the five engaged, and to protect their retreat.

TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS.

From the Petersburgh Express.

AUGUSTA, June 17, 1862.

At 7 o'clock A. M. yesterday a fight commenced on James Island, four miles from Charleston, the enemy advancing with five regiments to the assault of our Secessionville battery with the bayonet. Col. T. G. LAMAR commanded the battery with a few hundred of our troops. He waited till the enemy approached within close range, when he opened with grape and musketry, literally mowing down the advancing Yankee columns. The enemy reptied and fled; but presently, being reinforced by artillery, again formed and charged, and were again repulsed with great slaughter.

A third time they advanced, endeavoring to flank our battery, but were again beaten back. We then advanced from our works in pursuit, killing and capturing many of the enemy. Our loss is twelve killed and twenty wounded.

Charleston troops were principally engaged.

The enemy's loss has not yet been definitely ascertained, but must have been several hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. A batch of thirty prisoners have just been brought to this city.

SECOND DISPATCH.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, June 17.

The battle of yesterday is pronounced by our Generals to have been most desperate. Our loss is heavier than at first reported, including several valuable company officers.

A portion of the enemy's force fought gallantly. The Seventy-ninth New-York (Highlanders) assaulted our battery with empty muskets, fought gallantly and retired, leaving fifty dead in the ditch. They succeeded in carrying off their wounded.

The enemy's gunboats and land batteries coöperated in the attack.

The loss of the enemy is about four hundred killed and wounded.

Our men were much wearied, having been exposed to shelling, night and day, for a week past, but they fought desperately.

Col. TURNER was slightly wounded in the neck. Capt. KING and Lieut. EDWARDS, of the Sumter Guards, and Capt. REID, of TANNER's Battalion, were killed.

It is expected that the attack will soon be renewed. Gen. EVANS complimented Col. LAMAR on the field.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE RIVER LINES.

The following intelligence is copied from the Petersburgh *Express* of June 20:

"We learn from a source entitled to the fullest credit, that Yankee troops, to the number of 6,000, have advanced from Norfolk and Suffolk to a point on the Seaboard Railroad, known as Franklin Depôt, 50 miles from Portsmouth, and 30 from Weldon. The aim of this force is, beyond doubt, to advance to Weldon, and cut of railroad communication at that point with Petersburgh and Richmond. At Weldon, the railroads from Wilmington and Raleigh, and Petersburgh converge. It is an important position, and, of course, will be held by our forces at all hazards. We have no information as to the preparations to receive them, but believe that our authorities will see to it that they are ample. This explains the recent visit of BURNSIDE to Old Point, and the White House, on the Pamunkey, where he and MCCLELLAN compared notes."

THE LINES OPPOSING M'CLELLAN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 21.

The lines yesterday were more than usually animated, owing to the fact that our artillery at different points were replying to the salutes which Yankees, for the past few days, have been wont to favor us.

On the north bank of the Chickahominy, and in a direct line with GARNETT's house, the enemy have erected several batteries, which opened last week, causing much annoyance to our pickets and wagon-camps, but not resulting in any mortality. On Monday another new battery was unmasked, which threw shells into the wagon-camp of the Eighteenth Mississippi Volunteers, (near GARNETT's farm,) causing locomotion, and doing some little damage—a shell fell and burst in a wagon that was being unloaded by the Commissary. Others were pitched with great accuracy among the tents, one of the pieces striking a soldier in the mouth, and knocking out his front teeth. Some fifteen shells fell in this camp on Monday, and others were thrown at regiments on picket concealed in thickets. To put an effectual stop to these kind attentions of the enemy, Capt. DARNEY's battery of heavy pieces was ordered up yesterday morning, and unexpectedly opening, quickly dismounted one of their guns, shelled them from their position, causing much haste and disorder among the Philistines, and drove them totally from the front. Their wagons and troops were seen hastily departing for safer and more comfortable quarters. Capt. DARNEY's shells followed them on the rout, and inflicted much loss. The precision of execution displayed yesterday by the battery, was matter of much admiration and praise—the Yankees were utterly at a loss to account for the opening of our heavy guns, and from the haste with which they vacated their newly-constructed works, (on which they appeared so much to depend,) it would seem that they retired in great disgust, and with no applause from the several Federal regiments supporting the batteries.

On the right of our position, also, the artillery were engaged yesterday, much to the discontent of the enemy's pickets and working parties in woods to the right of the railroad, and near to the left of the Williamsburgh road. It has often been a matter of speculation with us that our commanders have not, long ere this, given opportunities to our excellent artillerists to distinguish themselves along our lines. The Yankees have a strong penchant for artillery practice, and have much annoyed our various picket and wagon camps; yet, although causing no serious damage, it has often surprised us that some of PENDLETON's and the Washington Artillery pieces have not been called into requisition, to reply to the attentions of the vandals in and across the swamp. It may be wise, perhaps, to conceal our strength, but when the enemy are daily detailing their best artillerists to annoy our position, why may not some of our veterans be called to the front to reply, if merely for the sake of practice? Our men are burning to distinguish themselves; they treat the foe with profound contempt, in any and every arm of the service. Why, then, restrain them longer, for they hourly exclaim, "Patience is stale, and we're tired of it."

The enemy, however, have not been idle; that battery which lies snugly in the woods to the left of the Williamsburgh road, (about one mile in the dense timber,) sometimes opens with terrific force upon our advanced posts, and causes some slight loss to us. Yesterday this hidden monster opened upon our picket forces and did some damage, for we are told that one of their shells exploded in the camp of the Ninth Virginia, killing five and wounding several others of that gallant corps. What effect our artillery had in reply we cannot learn, yet we are informed from deserters that the fire of our pieces is generally considered very destructive among the Yankees.

Deserters, as usual, are coming to our lines, and the stories told by them of the state of the Federal army is in no wise favorable to the ambition of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN. One, who deserted from the Eleventh United States Infantry, informs us that their defeat and loss at Chickahominy gradually begins to be known among the men, and the majority feel in no hurry to attempt the capture of Richmond, for they are aware that the best blood of the South is ready to be shed in its defence; and as the deserter says: "The Southerners fight well at any time, but in support of their Capital we may well imagine how desperate the combat will prove, and have no urgent wish that the fight shall commence. MCCLELLAN, however, thinks it impossible to take Richmond without destroying Drury's Bluff, and as the gunboats have no desire to make a second trial of that fatal experiment, Federal operations before your city may be of long continuance."

THE BATTLE NEAR PORT REPUBLIC.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 21.

It seems to be generally admitted that this battle must be designated as the battle of "Cross Keys." The term, although derived from Yankee sources, seems to have been adopted by both parties. The subjoined account is from the Lynchburgh *Virginian*, received from an officer who participated in the engagement:

"The battle-ground is five miles from Port Republic. Gen. EWELL's Division fought this action, and chiefly by Brig.-Gen. TRIMBLE's Brigade on the right; who, by skillful selection of his position, and judicious manœuvres, with 1,705 men, defeated in four several charges, two full brigades of the enemy, numbering over 6,000 men, and two batteries of artillery, killing and wounding of the enemy over 2,000, and with a loss in his own brigade of only 124 killed and wounded.

Perhaps no action during the war has exhibited such brilliant results, obtained by skill in manœuvring in field as well as hand fighting. Gen. TRIMBLE's theory seems to be unexpected and sudden assaults upon the enemy, and desperate fighting only when a great point can be gained.

No officer in the army has gained suddenly more distinction than Gen. TRIMBLE has done, by his quick perception and swift movements, showing the highest qualities to command.

After the battle, Gen. TRIMBLE, we understand, strongly counseled a night attack on FREMONT's whole army, urging its complete success, but, in view of the decision of Gen. JACKSON to attack Gen. SHIELDS next day, the night attack was not sanctioned.

Events afterward fully showed that this night attack *would have demolished Fremont's whole army, and captured all his artillery*, as his army was broken down and demoralized to such a degree as to have made but little resistance.

Prisoners of FREMONT's army acknowledge 1,000 killed in battle, and near 4,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Large numbers of his men availed themselves of the chances of a battle to desert.

The famous Dutch "Bucktails," and Eighth New-York Dutch Regiment, BLENKER's men, were entirely demolished in this action—a just retribution for their excesses in the valley, by insults, abuse, robbery and destruction of property.

After the defeat of SHIELDS, on Monday, FREMONT retired rapidly down the valley, no doubt fearing a pursuit, and did not stop until he reached Mount Jackson, where he has halted, as if to make a stand.

JACKSON's army is resting, both men and horses, and taking care of the sick. What his next move will be no one knows—*something Western, beyond the Ohio.*

REPORTS FROM NORFOLK.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 21.

We have advices from Norfolk up to Tuesday afternoon.

WM. H. MORRIS, a prominent merchant of Portsmouth, and an earnest Secessionist, was set upon by the blackguard Unionists or Lincolnites, last Monday afternoon, and so brutally beaten that his life is endangered.

Persons from Norfolk on Tuesday report everything quiet.

THE PRESIDENT AT WEST POINT.

His Arrival in this City, and Departure on a Special Train—Probable Consultation with Gen. Scott.

It was stated yesterday morning, on the authority of passengers from West Point, that President LINCOLN and Gen. POPE had arrived at Cozzens' Hotel at an early hour, and the fact that a special train passed over the Hudson River road after midnight, left little reason to doubt the truth of the report. Subsequently, the following dispatch was received in this City, settling the fact that the President was indeed at West Point:

COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST POINT, June 24.

The President of the United States arrived at my hotel this morning, at 4 o'clock.

WM. B. COZZENS.

It appears that on the arrival of the President at Cortlandt-street wharf, in this City, a carriage, which was kept in readiness, conveyed him and his party to the dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, in Chambers-street. A special train had been provided, and left the dépôt immediately. Arriving at GARRISON's, opposite West Point, a boat, which lay at the wharf with steam up, transferred the travelers across the Hudson, and they were at COZZENS' Hotel in one hour and twenty-five minutes from the time they reached the dépôt in this City. It is stated that the arrangements were all made in advance by telegraph; and further, that Gen. SCOTT, who is at West Point, had been notified, and met the President immediately on his arrival.

In this City few persons were aware of the President's arrival. A considerable number saw him, but he was not generally recognized.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The new commander of the United States troops in and around Washington, Gen. SAMUEL D. STURGIS, is one of the ablest disciplinarians in the army, and it is for this specialty he was probably appointed to his present position. He is a graduate of West Point, and after completing his studies at that institution, in 1846, was admitted to the rank of the Second Dragoons, as a Second Lieutenant, by brevet. His promotion was rapid. He became a First Lieutenant, Captain and Major successively, the last in May, 1861, since which time he has risen to be a Colonel and a "General," by brevet, of course Gen. STURGIS is a native of Pennsylvania, and has never interfered in politics.

The arrival from the Gulf of the United States steam-frigate *Colorado*, at Boston, was announced yesterday by telegraph. She is to go to Portsmouth, N. H., for repairs. Annexed is a correct list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, JOHN L. DAVIS; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Robert Boyd, Jr.; Chief Engineer, George Gideon; Paymaster, A. W. Russell; Captain of Marines, E. McD. Reynolds; Surgeon, Stewart Kennedy; Acting Masters, John Sherrill, James Taylor, Joseph W. Tuck, Tecumseh Steece; Assistant Surgeons, Adrian Hudson, J. Otis Burt; First Assistant Engineer, Lloyd A. Williams; Second Assistant Engineer, J. Cox Hull; Third Assistant Engineers, Albert Murray, L. L. Olmsted. Wm. S. Smith, Geo. H. White, Isaac R. McNaiy; Acting Midshipmen, F. J. Higginson, W. R. Bridgman; Paymaster's Clerks, Wm. R. Upham, J. Edward Fickett; Boatswain, Zachariah Whitemarsh; Gunner, James D. Boston; Carpenter, Geo. E. Anderson; Sailmaker, Joseph C. Bradford; Coast Pilot, Daniel Pepper; Acting Master's Mates, Nathaniel Hobbs, Moses W. Stone, Augustus Farwell, Alexander Cushman; Paymaster's Steward, Albert A. Harris; Surgeon's Steward, Jeremiah O'Neil.

The scarcity of officers for service has necessitated the ordering of the above gentlemen to other duty already.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce to City Point—Female Secesh Gone Home—A Skirmish on James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 23, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 24.

Surgeon A. OWEN STILLE, of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, died in the General Hospital here last night. He arrived here in the *Nellie Baker* only yesterday afternoon from White House.

The steamer *Port Royal* arrived at Norfolk this morning from Newbern. She brought no news.

The steamer *Metamora* will proceed to City Point to-morrow under a flag of truce, and convey thither a score of female Secessionists from Baltimore and Washington, besides several paroled rebel Surgeons and line officers.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Wachusset*, arrived from City Point this morning, and reports that on Saturday last the steam gunboat *Jacob Bell* proceeded up the James River to reconnoitre, but when abreast of Turkey Island ran hard aground on a shifting sand-bar, which accident the rebels soon observed and took advantage of by bringing a battery of field pieces down on the south bank and opening upon the *Jacob Bell* from rifled guns with shell and solid shot. The gunboat did all she could to drive off the rebels, but did not succeed until she was considerably injured.

A new steamboat, called the *John Tucker*, arrived from New-York this morning, having made the run from wharf to wharf in 22 hours.

The steamer *Empire City* sailed for Port Royal this morning, having in tow five schooners for Hatteras Inlet.

The British steamer *Jason* dropped down from Norfolk this morning to prepare for a cruise.

The steamer *George Peabody*, from Hatteras for New-York, put in here this morning, with the loss of her starboard paddle-wheel by an accident.

INTERESTING FROM NORFOLK.

Slow Growth of the Loyal Sentiment—Gen. Viele's Policy—A Visit to Gosport Navy-yard—Problems.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORFOLK, Saturday, June 21, 1862.

Whatever change may be silently going on in favor of Union feeling in this community, I am sorry to say there is very little of it yet apparent on the surface. In fact, this city is more of a puzzle to-day than it was when our troops first took peaceable possession of it; and that sullen, stubborn, defiant and mistrustful air which I mentioned in my first letter, as meeting one everywhere, seems to be rather increasing than diminishing.

There is a great diversity of opinion as to the *suaviter in modo* treatment which Gen. VIELE is adopting toward the rebels—some good Union men condemning it strongly, while others sustain it as the only mode of ever bringing about reconciliation. There is a great deal to be urged on both sides of this very critical question, and although, from sundry ugly symptoms, I am sometimes led to doubt whether Gen. VIELE may not ultimately find his leniency misplaced and abused, I confess that I have such an abiding faith in the inherent truth and righteousness of our cause, and in the power and contagion of kindness, that I, for one, give in my verdict—for the present at least—for a little longer trial of the *suaviter* principle.

The opposite sides of the question, now so earnestnestly agitating the people of Norfolk, may be briefly stated as follows: Gen. VIELE's method, if I understand it rightly, is to win the rebels over by kindness, not by force. He argues, very naturally, that a *forced* allegiance, if possible to obtain, is not worth possessing; and that as our fellow-countrymen of the South are endeavoring to leave us *unreasoningly*, he will endeavor—by sheer kindness, and proofs of no aggressive spirit on our part—to win them back to us *reasoningly*. To do this most effectually, he spares no exertion to manifest his kindly attentions where they should be most sensitively felt by the manhood of the South, viz.: to the weaker sex, the children and aged, whom the rebels have left entirely under our protection.

That the Governor has fully succeeded in winning over this non-combatant but very important portion of society there can be no doubt whatever. Any one entering his room, during the hours of business, would think he was holding a perpetual *levée*,—such is the rush of crinoline upon him. While I was having the honor of a *tête-à-tête* with him, in they came by squads, unaccompanied by any gentlemen, until I found myself in the presence of no fewer than thirteen of the fair daughters of Virginia. Perhaps they were terrified at expecting to find in Gen. VIELE one of those horrid vandals and cut-throats that DAVIS and BEAUREGARD are always talking about, but if so, any such apprehensions were not noticeable in the killing manner with which they smiled and simpered, shook hands and whispered something—(in which "thanks," "kindness," &c., were quite audible)—to the courteous General.

Those who are opposed to the lenient policy, look upon this state of things as favoring Gen. VIELE's personal popularity with the rebels, but in no wise calculated to develop a Union feeling among them, or to strengthen the hands of the Unionists. They assert that the very same parties who obtain these favors from the Governor, instead of being softened or drawn toward the Government, are actually hereby emboldened in their treason; that they look upon their influence over the kind-hearted General as a species of triumph, and that it is an every-day occurrence for some rude woman to insult our soldiers in the performance of their duties, and if the latter dare to say one word in self-justification, the invariable reply is: "I'll report you to Gen. VIELE." They argue from this that while such leniency does not make Unionists of disloyal people, it certainly tends to discourage those who are truly loyal.

I give no positive opinion of the relative merits of these two antagonistic ideas, but present you the case precisely as I find it. I have conversed with a great many intelligent rebels who persistently declare that they never will give an oath of allegiance, and all speak highly of Gen. VIELE and his administration. I have also conversed with Union men—Virginians—who are staunch supporters of Gov. PIERPONT, and are determined to go wherever he leads them. Some say that Gen. VIELE's kind system will prove an utter failure, others again say that it is the best course to pursue at present, and that reaction depends upon other influences altogether.

One very intelligent Virginian Unionist—an old resident of Norfolk—assured me that the only thing now keeping the Unionists in check is the pending uncertainty of the fate of Richmond. "Thousands among us," said he, "who would gladly avow their sentiments and embrace the old Union, dare not do so yet, because they dread the possibility of a return of the rebels. Look at how the Unionists were situated in the Valley of the Shenandoah. How do they know it may not be their fate here?"

Portsmouth is far more outspoken in its loyalty than Norfolk. I heard this before I went to the former place, and found it so. On the ferry-boat a group were assembled round some comicality in an illustrated paper, and laughing heartily. On joining them, I found it was one of FRANK LESLIE's old numbers of the *Budget of Fun*, just got here as a novelty, and containing FRANK BELLEW's ludicrous cut of "The Devil to pay up Salt River;" his sable majesty, in the shape of a steamboat nigger, ringing the bell for the "gemmen" to pay up, and the wretched secesh passengers feeling their pockets in vain. This looked pretty fair for such a latitude as this.

As I was about to enter the Gosport Navy-yard, two respectable working men accosted me and asked a light for their pipes. We fell into conversation, and I found them both Unionists of the first water. They assured me that the whole working population of Portsmouth were Union to the core, and that they did not speak out yet, merely because the time had not come to do so safely. These two individuals, however, were not afraid; they had always proclaimed their opinions, had been persecuted for it, and, in proof, one drew from his pocket an old copy of the Portsmouth *Transcript*, of May, 1861, in which, in a published list of 700 *proscribed* Union names he proudly pointed to his own as the *first*. It was PHILIP G. THOMAS, cooper, and the other man's, name also down on the list, was G. W. FAUTH, tinner. They were consequently hunted from day to day—deprived of all employment, and had, at last, barely the means of keeping their families from downright starvation.

I record the names of these heroes, because it is upon such stalwart material that we must at last depend for rescuing our country from the aristocratic deluge that threatens it, under the false cry of Slavery. While the names of more splendid martyrs are blazoned upon the scroll of fame, many a humble workmen like these is silently and unostentatiously enduring untold privations, and undergoing sufferings, in maintenance of his principles, that put him on a level with the noblest of patriots.

The destruction at the Gosport Navy-yard is altogether beyond the conception of any one who has not seen it. It causes a feeling of pain and bewilderment to wander over whole acres of these ruins of a nation's wealth and industry. Some idea of the vastness of the desolation may be had, when I tell you that I counted *twenty-three* different buildings, utterly ruined, with nothing but the bare, shattered walls and piers standing; many of those buildings being 400 and 500 feet long, by 70 or 80 feet wide! The heat was so intense that I found whole masses of slating melted and run together, like the metallic dross of an iron foundry. The only buildings left standing are a large new bakery and the iron foundry, and this was robbed of its appurtenances. The splendid Dry Dock is seriously damaged at the entrance, by being blown up with gunpowder.

We have had a number of street rows in this place and neighborhood, recently; indeed, they seem to be becoming of daily occurrence. One on Saturday at Portsmouth—three on Monday and Tuesday in Norfolk—and one on Wednesday in Suffolk, which may terminate fatally to one man—a rebel. They are all between Unionists and Secessionists. Mayor LAMB and his *posse* of policemen have never given their oath of allegiance, and, considering that rebels are not the proper persons to hold authority over Unionists, it really seems as if Gen. BUTLER's plan of managing this part of the business is the best. Upon one thing ALL Unionists here, with whom I have conversed, agree, and that is, that this city should be governed entirely by martial law.

The municipal election takes place next Tuesday, the 24th, at Norfolk. Some apprehend disturbance, but I am inclined to think matters will pass off quietly. There is some talk of letting the election go by default, but as this would interfere materially with many vested interests of the poor, it will probably take place. Should the Secessionists elect their man—(strange supposition for a rebel town we have just conquered!) it will matter little; for when the proper time arrives, everything will be tested by Gov. PIERPONT in the Wheeling crucible, and if found impure, will be rejected as informal. The election is, therefore, at best, a temporary farce.

By the way—here is a little item expressly for the ladies. Can any of your fair readers explain why the ladies of Virginia have either such remarkably small or remarkably large feet? A shoedealer here assures me that he can only sell sizes of Nos. 1½, 2 and 3, or Nos. 6, 7 and 8; the ones fit only for fairies, the others for elephants. But the military band is just beginning to give the rebels "Hail Columbia" close to my window, so I must stop. NEMO.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

The White River Open For a Distance of 170 Miles—Flight of the Rebel State Government.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 24.

The following was received to-day from Gen. HALLACK:

CORINTH, MISS., Monday, June 23—8 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Unofficial information has been received that White River has been opened for 170 miles, and Gov. RECTOR and the rebel Goverment have fled from Little Rock, on a flatboat, toward Fort Smith.

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A Rumor of the Capitulation of the French Army in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 7.

Sailed, steamship *Golden Gate*, for Panama, with 175 passengers and $370,000 in treasure for New-York, and $230,000 for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 9.

Arrived, steamer *Sonora*, Panama; ship *Storm King*, forty-nine days from Hong Kong; bark *Peter Clinton*. Glasgow. Sailed, ship *Romance of the Sea*, Hong Kong.

Steamers bring news from Oregon to the 6th. The State election took place on the 2d. Two tickets were run, namely: The fusion of Douglas Democrats and Republicans, called the Union ticket—and the Breckinridge ticket, called the Regular Democratic ticket. The entire Union ticket was elected by nearly 3,000 majority, making the relative vote about two to one for the Union ticket. ADDISON C. GIBBS, the Governor elect, is a Douglas Democrat. He emigrated to Oregon from Central New-York. JOHN MCBRIDE, the member of Congress elected, is a Republican, and was formerly from Missouri.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 10.

Arrived, ship *Competitor*, from Hong Kong.

A letter received in this city, from Gov. ALVAREZ, of Yuerrera, Mexico, states that, on the 26th of May, he received news from the City of Mexico *that the French army had capitulated.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 14.

Arrived, bark *Granger*, from Hong Kong.

Sailed, steamer *Sonora*, for Panama, with 90 passengers and $640,000 in treasure for New-York, and $2 30,000 for England.

The Races at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 24.

Owing to heavy rains to-day the races were necessarily postponed until to-morrow. The first race is for a purse of $500, two mile heats, for which *Idlewild, West Roxbury* and *Avalanche* will run. The second is the Continental Hotel premium, ladies' gift, and for this *Red Bird, Othello, One Eyed Jim, Allyo* and *Panic* are entered. Good sport is anticipated.

Death of Lieut. Coultis.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 24.

Lieut. W. H. COULTIS, of Company C, Sixty-first Regiment N. Y. V., wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, died at the hospital here yesterday. His body will be sent to Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax and the Etna at this Port.

The American Question in Parliament.

MEDIATION UTTERLY SQUELCHED.

Important Declaration of Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston.

The British Government has no Intention to Offer Mediation.

Gen. Butler's Order Severely Condemned in Parliament.

THE LONDON PRESS ON JACKSON'S RAID.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

First Intimation of the French Repulse.

Considerable Reinforcements to be Immediately Sent to Mexico.

MERCANTILE AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool at 9:30 A. M. of the 14th, and Queenstown 15th, arrived at Halifax at 5 A. M. to-day. She has 63 passengers for Boston, but no specie, and will sail for that port at 9 o'clock this morning.

The *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 12th.

The *Scotia*, from New-York, reached Queenstown at midnight of the 13th.

The *Great Eastern* was being exhibited at Liverpool. She is advertised to leave Liverpool for New-York on the 1st of July, and again on the 16th of August.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, Mr. CLAY asked if the attention of the Government had been directed to the repeated interferences of the United States cruisers with British vessels in the West Indies, and particularly to the case of the steamer *Circassian*, captured in neutral waters, while bound from St. Thomas to Havana, and within twenty miles of port.

Mr. LAYARD could not give an answer at present, the case of the *Circassian* being under the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown.

Lord DUNKELLIN asked if the Government had considered the memorial of the Atlantic Mail Company, (Galway line,) and if they had determined renewing postal service between Galway and America.

Lord PALMERSTON said the subject was still under consideration, and it was impossible to say what the decision would be, or when it would be given.

During the debate on the Supply bill, the course pursued by the Government at Lagos toward the Slave-trade was called in question, but Ministers offered satisfactory explanations, and the vote was agreed to. Exception was also taken to the vote of £40,000 for the continuation of the North American boundary commission, but upon Government explanations that little more would probably be required, the boundary having been traced, it was agreed to.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th, Earl CARNARVON called attention to Gen. BUTLER's proclamation, relative to the ladies of New-Orleans. He condemned it in severe terms, as without precedent in the annals of war; and asked if the Government had information of its authenticity, and if it had protested against it. He also asked if there was any truth in the rumors of the mediation of France and England. The success of such mediation would depend greatly upon the manner in which and the time at which it was offered; but he trusted the Government was in a position to give the subject favorable consideration.

Earl RUSSELL said that from Lord LYONS' dispatches the Government believed the proclamation was authentic, but with respect to any action of the United States Government in the way of

been received from the French Government on the subject, and as to the British Government, they had no intention at present to offer mediation.

Sir J. Elphinstone asked if the Government had any information of a Federal steamer having fired into an English and a French steamer, killing the Captain of the latter, news to that effect having been just received at Lloyd's.

Lord Palmerston had no information on the subject.

Sir G. C. Lewis stated that a 600-pounder Armstrong gun was being constructed, and would shortly be experimented with.

Sir G. Walsh made inquiries as to the authenticity of Gen. Butler's Proclamation, which he denounced as repugnant to the feelings of the Nineteenth Century, and moved for any correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Gregory deprecated any fussy or meddling interference in the affairs of foreign States, and entirely disapproved of the homilies which were continually being read to foreign powers by Her Majesty's Government. This, however, was an exceptional case. A proclamation had been issued by a General of the United States, repugnant to decency, civilization and humanity, which was to be put in force against a people to whom we were connected by every tie of family, language and religion. It was the duty of the Government to protest against such a proclamation, and to appeal to the moral sense of the world against an outrage so wicked, so inexcusable and so useless.

Lord Palmerston thought that no man could read the proclamation without feelings of the deepest indignation. [Cheers.] It was a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet of infamous. [Cheers.] An Englishman must blush to think such an act had been committed by a man belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race. If it had sprung from some barbarous people not within the pale of civilization, one might have regretted it, but would not have been surprised. But that such an order should have been issued by a soldier—by a man who had raised himself to the rank of a General—was a subject not less of astonishment than pain. He could not bring himself to believe that the Government of the United States would not, as soon as they had notice of the order, have stamped it with their censure and condemnation. Her Majesty's Government received a dispatch yesterday, from Lord Lyons, inclosing a copy of the proclamation of Gen. Beauregard, in which allusion was made to the order of Gen Butler. There was no objection to lay the dispatch on the table. With regard to the course that the Government might think fit to take, that was a matter for their discretion, but he was persuaded that there was no man in England who would not share the feeling so well expressed by Sir James Walsh and Mr. Gregory.

The motion was then agreed to.

The case of Mr. Watson Taylor, who purchased the Island of Monte Christo, and who was very harshly treated by the Sardinian Government, on suspicion that he was in correspondence with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, was debated at some length, and the course of the Italian Government was generally condemned. The Ministers deemed that they could not legally do more than they had in the matter, but Lord Palmerston had no objection to make a friendly representation at Turin on the subject.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the rumors of mediation, says:

"You will observe that, according to the wording of the *Patrie's* note, nothing more is affirmed than that France has determined to ask England to join in mediation—a proposal which, in the present state of public information as to the views of the British Government, it might be thought would be certainly refused."

Other Paris correspondence speaks as if France was already assured of the coöperation of England in her schemes for intervention. It says that after two discussions in the French Ministerial Councils, one of which was held yesterday, within a few hours of the Emperor's departure for Fontainbleau, mediation was resolved upon; that simultaneous propositions should be made by England and France at Richmond and Washington, and that, in case of their refusal either by the North or the South, the two Powers will impose peace upon the belligerents by force of arms. I believe the French Government is capable of proposing this project, but I cannot for a moment suppose it will be accepted by England.

Paris papers state that the approaching visit of Count Persigny to London is exclusively political, and, according to the *Esprit Public*, he will submit to the English Cabinet the private views of the Emperor relative to arrangements for joint mediation in America.

The Paris *Pays* says the *Patrie* has gone too far in its statements relative to mediation. It gives to a mere wish formed by public opinion the character of a diplomatic fact. Up to the present time all is confined to manifestations of the European Press in favor of pacification.

The *Daily News* argues strongly against interference in America, and contends that England has good reasons for not wishing to see carried out the intervention policy of Napoleon, which seeks to establish an empire with Slavery for its corner-stone.

The *Daily News* says, from the moment European soldiers shall set foot in the States, the Government of that Republic will enter upon a new era of its existence. Its political isolation will be at an end, and it will be compelled to become and remain a great military and naval power, which is not for the interest of England, nor for the peace of the world. The article also contends that England should not assist in any movement calculated to restore to the South that monopoly in cotton which has now proved so disastrous.

The *Morning Post* has an article on the insurmountable difficulties in the reconstruction of the American Union, and cannot believe, even if the National arms are successful, that the seceded States can be restored to the Union.

The *Morning Herald*, in strong terms, asked "how long was America to be indulged, and Europe to endure," and after expatiating on the insurmountable difficulties of the North, it contends that separation is the only basis for peace. It denounces Gen. Butler and his proclamation in the strongest terms, and says it is enough to enlist universal sympathy for the South.

The Manchester *Guardian* contends that the time for England to interfere has not come, if indeed it ever will, and attaches little importance to the French reports of negotiations. It thinks France can go further than England, and would rejoice to see the struggle ended without the interference of England.

Mr. Beresford Hope writes to the *Times* in favor of mediation. He claims to have felt the popular pulse in England during the course of lectures which he has been giving on America, and asserts that a great majority of the people would fain see the strife terminated by the establishment of the Southern Confederacy.

The City article of the London *Times* again speculates on the impending financial crises in America, regarding it sooner or later as inevitable.

It is estimated that the cotton throughout England, on the 1st of June, was 428,000 bales, against 1,645,000 at the same date last year.

George Francis Train, on being fined five hundred pounds, or in default, imprisonment, on account of the non-removal of his street railways at Kensington and London, protested before a full bench of judges, in the name of all foreigners, against being found guilty without the shadow of a trial.

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of a little over two millions francs.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following article, signed by its chief editor:

"Nothing has been received confirmatory of the news of the engagement disastrous to the French before Mexico. Such an engagement before Mexico or before Puebla would in no way change the ultimate result of the expedition. The honor of our flag is engaged. Should reinforcements be necessary, they will be sent. The object of France will be attained. We shall obtain reparation for past grievances and avenge outraged justice and humanity. Our soldiers will return from Mexico as they did from China, with a fresh title to the gratitude and admiration of the country."

The Prince of Wales, *en route* through Paris for England, visited the Emperor and Empress at Fontainbleau on the 12th instant—breakfasted with them, and returned to Paris.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower under the Mexican news. The Rentes, on the 13th instant, closed at 68f. 65c.

ITALY.

It was reported that the Papal Government had officially informed the French Government it will listen to no propositions modifying the conditions of its temporal power.

It is stated that Russia has announced her willingness to recognize the Kingdom of Italy, if the Government will undertake to prohibit any organization of Polish refugees.

It was asserted that the principal Legitimist chiefs were about to assemble at the residence of the Duchesss of Parma, in Switzerland, under the Presidency of the Count de Chambord.

All persons detained in custody at Alexandri a have been liberated.

BELGIUM.

The King's health had again become unsatisfactory, and bulletins were again published. The latest reports are of an improvement.

HESSE.

The new Ministry has been constituted, and is reported to have been approved by the Elector, but further progress depends on the Elector's approval of their programme.

TURKEY.

Engagements between Dervish Pasha and the Montenegrins continue to be daily reported, generally in favor of the Turks.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Saturday, June 14—P. M.

The steamer *Scotia's* advices, of two days' fighting at Richmond, was eagerly canvassed on 'Change to-day. There has been no time for newspaper comments as yet.

The news by the *Scotia* has no apparent effect on American securies or cotton. The advance in the latter, to-day, was caused by the Ministerial refutation of the mediation rumors.

London, Saturday, June 14.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the Ministers, says: "There will be no disposition to quarrel with the decision of the Cabinet, and the country will gladly leave the question in the hands of the Government, to choose such an opportunity and mode of action as they may deem proper."

The *Times* admits that advice from England would not be acceptable, but would rejoice to see the Emperor of France or the Czar of Russia press on the Americans the counsels which would be indignantly rejected if offered by England.

The *Times* then speculates on the disastrous effects of either a Northern conquest or the reverse, and argues that if the Southerners continue to protract the struggle, the time must come when the intervention of Europe will be demanded by the interests of humanity, and perhaps accepted willingly by the exhausted combatants. England may then with prudence hold itself in readiness to support any proposition urged by its more favored neighbors.

In another editorial the *Times* seeks to encourage the development of new cotton fields.

The *Morning Post* says that Lord Palmerston's announcement that no mediation was intended will be received with satisfaction, as well as an indication of the good sense of the Government of France and England, and of their respect for international law.

After expatiating, however, on the uselessness of any present offer of mediation, the *Post* says the time may come, and that shortly, when it will become the paramount duty of the neutral States to interpose in the American troubles, but now, as at the commencement of the war, they are undoubtedly to stand aloof.

Paris letters say that a telegram dated Brussels last night holds out little hope of the King's recovery.

The Prince of Wales reached Windsor to-day.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Sunday, June 15.

The *Moniteur* says that the Emperor *intends sending immediately considerable reinforcements to Mexico.*

The Bourse is firmer. The Rentes closed yesterday at 68f. 75c.

THE NEWS BY THE ETNA.

By the arrival of the *Etna* at this port yesterday. By the arrival of the *Etna* at this port, yesterday, we have our London files to the 11th inst.

The *Borussia* arrived on the 12th, and the *Scotia* on the 13th.

The *Great Eastern* passed Queenstown about 10½ on the morning of the 10th, but had no communication with the shore. She arrived in the Mersey about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th.

The *Niagara* reached Liverpool shortly before noon on the 9th inst.

The *Anglo Saxon* arrived off Londonderry on the afternoon of the 10th, and reached Liverpool on the forenoon of the 11th.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived at Queenstown at 1 P. M. on the 11th.

The *Great Eastern* was to sail July 1, for New-York.

The *Arabia* has sixty-three passengers, but no specie for Boston, for which port she sails at 9.

The screw steamer *Columbia*, reported to have warlike stores on board, destined for the Confederates, left Plymouth Sound on the 9th, bound for Nassau. Two other steamers had also arrived at Plymouth, believed to be intended for the same destination. Their names are the *Merrimac* and the *Sylph*.

The *E. Fleming*, with a cargo of turpentine, resin and 15 bales of cotton, from Charleston, had arrived at Liverpool. She left Charleston on the 5th of May, in company with the *Louisa*, for Barcelona, and six schooners for Nassau. She left no vessels in port.

A correspondent writing from Paris, says:

"The American (Federal) community in Paris are greatly depressed by the news of Banks' defeat, though it cannot be said to have taken them by surprise. Upwards of a week ago, to my certain knowledge, a communication was made to several of the Paris papers, to the effect that letters from Virginia announced that Banks had been driven out of Virginia by 'Gen. Jackson.' I have myself seen one of those communications, vouched for by a citizen of the Confederate States, at present in Paris. It is difficult to account for this important news being received so long beforehand, but seeing that it was received simultaneously in several quarters, it is equally impossible to set it down merely as a successful guess."

The *Times* correspondent states that the Mexican war still continues unpopular in France.

The debate on the budget in the *Corps Legislatif* would not begin till June 13. The discussion will be serious and last several days. The session will be prolonged to July 7.

The Prince Jerome yacht, which brought back Prince Napoleon to France, had received orders to proceed immediately from Marseilles to Havre, and the fact led to the belief that the Prince, although only just returned to France, was about to embark for England.

The Committee propose the rejection by the *Corps Legislatif* of the additional tax on salt, and the adoption of that on sugars, which will come into operation after the 1st of July, 1862. The Committee also propose the rejection of the projected taxes on invoices and receipts, and of the proposal to augment the fixed registry dues. They recommend the passing of the proposed increase in the stamp act to vary according to the size of the paper. The Committee also recommend the temporary reëstablishment of the tax of a second decime of the registry, which would produce about 27 millions, and would allow of the balancing of the revenue and expenditure. The Committee agree with the Council of State that the taxes on horses and carriages should be levied in communes containing more than 1,200 inhabitants. Finally, the Committee rejected the amendment of M. Glamer de Cassagnac, to the effect that a tax should be levied on incomes proceeding from capital in money or rentes.

The accounts of the growing crops were in general very satisfactory.

A telegram had been received from the Cabinet of Vienna, by the authorities of Vienna, prohibiting the introduction of Italian newspapers into the interior. Numerous arrests had taken place in Venetia.

The *fête* at Rome, celebrating the canonization of Japanese martyrs, had been solemnized with perfect order. The ceremony lasted six hours, and was attended by 40 Cardinals, 243 Bishops, as well as by the Diplomatic Corps. The Basilica of the Vatican was magnificently decorated and lighted by wax tapers.

The Paris *Opinion Nationale*, learns that the Bishops in Rome are making great efforts to induce the Pope to pronounce the major excommunication against Victor Emanuel and his adherents, and to relieve his subjects from the oath of allegiance.

The Bishops, in their address to the Pope, deplore the oppression of the Church and declare that the temporal power is necessary for the independence of the Pope. They approve all that the Pope has done in defence of the rights of the Holy See, and exhort His Holiness to continue firm in his resistance. The address is signed by 21 Cardinals and 244 Bishops.

The Pope, at a Consistory held on the 9th, pronounced an allocution, in which he deplored the errors spread by the revolutionary spirit against the authority of the Catholic Church, as well as against Divine and human laws. His Holiness further regretted the oppression exercised against the Church in Italy, and the war declared against his temporal power. He urged the Bishops to redouble their zeal in combating and arresting the diffusion of these errors.

Garibaldi had arrived at Belgrade.

The King of Prussia is said to have returned the following reply to a deputation from Westphalia:

"The persons who have accepted the elections say, 'Parliament and Royalty, but I say, Royalty and Parliament. Nothing else is possible in Prussia. They who seduce the nation are my enemies. It must now be seen whether it is possible to go along with these people."

EUROPEAN PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

FRENCH TALK OF MEDIATION.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

Battles—great battles—are about to be fought in America, and perhaps have been fought already, at the very moment we are writing. It is impossible, in fact, for the armies of the North, and the armies of the South, in presence of each other at Corinth and at Richmond, not to come to blows. Deluges of blood will be shed, and, what is more sad to contemplate, whatever the issue may be, these terrible encounters do not promise a solution to the actual crisis, either for America or for Europe. The victory, no matter on what side, will not be attended with any final result.

Violence, hatred, passions of every description, of which the first war of independence has given us the recital, are nothing compared to the hatred which now animates the South against the North; but they may give an idea of the resistance and of the obstacles which the Federal armies will have to meet from the Confederates. We simply wish to touch upon facts—nothing but facts. What do we see on the side of the Confederates? They burn their produce; they burn their provisions; they destroy their railways; they blow up their dockyards, their arsenals, and their ships; they leave their wives and children to fight in battle. When, in a proclamation of savage energy, Gen. Beauregard recommends the planters to destroy their crops which are within the reach of the enemy, and to apply the torch to them without delay or hesitation, it is not simply a captain excited by the drunkenness of war who speaks—it is the general sentiment loudly expressed. Had not numerous meetings already expressed their opinion? Once again, let us observe, we do not wish to express our own ideas on such acts; we simply wish to give facts.

On the other hand, what are the Federals doing? What at once strikes us is, that the country of freedom *par excellence* has commenced by suppressing freedom. Military directors have seized upon all the telegraph lines which traverse America in every direction. The same censorship compels the newspapers to publish only what is favorable to the North and unfavorable to the South. And what is the result of this? The North speaks to the whole world by the electric wires, while information from she South, when it does come, comes tardily. In fact, the journals and correspondence from the South, which reach us by way of Havana or St. Thomas, are sometimes five weeks behind hand, and thus lose all interest. * * * The North proclaims martial law, with all its severities. It suppresses every independent voice; it threatens the suspected with death. In presence of such despotism the English Press has not been able to remain silent.

In the midst of such a struggle, between such desperate opponents, who dare say that a spontaneous or likely pacification is possible? Peace can only come from without, and the word which we have placed at the head of this article can alone put an end to a war which has desolated, steeped in blood, and decimated America already too long, and, what is more, caused Europe to suffer too long. The word we allude to is "Mediation."

But whence is this mediation to come, and on what basis can it be founded? Whence it will come we have already stated. As regards the basis, it may easily be found.

First of all, it is evident that as "mediation" in principle must be accepted by both belligerents, it can only represent ideas of justice and of moderation, and that, consequently, it cannot be addressed to those who would like to engraft a slave war on a civil war, or to those who consider the institution of Slavery as an institution of Divine right.

This mediation, a point most singularly overlooked, corresponds not only to the most vital interests of Commercial Europe, but also to the most sensible minds that represent the interests of America. Let us remember that President Lincoln has pronounced himself in the same sense as, before him, Gens. Burnside and Butler did against an excitement to a slave war, and that, in his last proclamation, he called to mind his special message, quoting the following resolution, adopted by large majorities by both Houses of Congress: "The United States must coöperate with that State which might adopt the gradual abolition of Slavery by giving to such State, in its judgment, such a compensation as required for public or private inconveniences resulting from such a change of system."

Let us bring to bear upon this passage another solemn declaration made by President Lincoln in his inauguration address of the 4th March, 1861: "I have no intention to interfere, directly or indirectly in the question of Slavery where it exists; I do not think that I have the right to do so legally, and I am by no means inclined to do so."

It is thus that the North speaks, in the spirit of moderation and of justice. Will the South be less accessible to this spirit of conciliation and of wisdom? We do not think so, and we have a proof at hand. A man of consideration of the South, Mr. Yancey, a Commissioner of the Southern States, at a banquet given at Fishmongers' Hall, on the 9th of November last, at London, spoke as follows:

"When our adversary shall have become sufficiently calm to treat us as belligerents, the aurora of peace will appear in the horizon. When that hour has struck, I think I may say that the Confederate Government will not show itself inflexible, except upon one point—the care of our honor and of our independence. As regards the great interests of peace and of humanity, our Government will know how to make concessions in everything simply material or of secondary importance."

Those words were hailed with immense applause; and here, evidently, are to be found the basis of a possible arrangement—of an arrangement such as may be proposed in the name of Europe by a great and free nation.

Beyond this most opportune mediation, is the point of view of European interests; so legitimate is the point of view of humanity and civilization there remain only catastrophes the extent of which no human eye can penetrate. The capture of Richmond would not advance the affairs of America one whit more than the capture of New-Orleans. The South bathed in blood, the North plunged in bankruptcy and in anarchy, commercial Europe seeing its sufferings increase—such are the consequences of the continuation of this war.

Mediation, on the contrary, by putting an end to a fratricidal struggle, and by consecrating a separation already accomplished, without allowing one of the belligerents to crush the other, and cause desolation instead of peace, would render the most eminent service to America as well as to Europe.

One year ago, when the war broke out, France offered her mediation to America. That offer was not accepted. What an immense amount of bloodshed, what sad catastrophes, what desolation across the Atlantic, what suffering in our own homes, might have been spared if the voice of France had then been listened to!

AN ENGLISH SECESSIONIST VIEW.

From the Shipping Gazette.

The Federals well know that they may terminate the war in a week if they desire to do so. They have only to recognise the independence of the South, and the thing is done. The Slave question need never enter into their calculations. Why does not the North take this straightforward and simple course? Why, simply because it would be the surrender of that dominion for which, under the pretext of preserving the "integrity of the Union," they have from the first been struggling. If any foreign Power—France, for example—can reconcile the North to accepting the Southern proposals, as set forth by Mr. Yancey, that Power will confer a blessing upon the Old World and upon the New. We, like the *Constitutionnel*, recognise in the terms proposed by Mr. Yancey the "basis of a possible arrangement," and we rejoice at the prospect of mediation founded upon that basis; but we cannot conceal from ourselves that such a mediation, to be successful, presupposes the surrender, on the part of the North, of that which it has contended for from the first, and for which the Federals are apparently prepared to accept National bankruptcy, and even National extinction. But, if there be indications—which we confess are not apparent—of a disposition on the part of the North to reconsider matters, and concede that which their opponents demand, by all means let the opportunity be seized, to bring the pressure of a friendly Government to bear in the direction where alone it can produce the desired effect. *If the article in the Constitutionnel reflects, as it most probably does, the views of the Imperial Government, and even foreshadows its policy, let the attempt at mediation be made, or renewed, at Washington.* The state of affairs in America will be shortly brought before the attention of the British Parliament. We are not sure that the mediation of England would, under existing circumstances, be efficient, or even politic. But any interference with the object of bringing the war to a conclusion, will have the best wishes of the people of this country, at least, for its success.

JACKSON'S RAID.

From the London Times, June 10.

"The battle of Winchester was one of the most important successes that the Confederates have obtained. For, though it is not likely to enable them to carry the war into the enemy's territory, and though it may be that the Federals will once more endeavor to advance into the valley of the Shenandoah, yet the South have given proof of their courage and resources in thus ejecting the invaders from its soil, and convinced the most confident Northerner that efforts and sacrifices greater than any that have gone before must be made, if even a border State is to be won back to the Northern Union. At the present time the Confederate outposts extend to the Potomac; the long valley of the Shenandoah is again in their power; Federal authority once more endangered in Western Virginia, and the conquest of the State can no longer be looked on as a certainty by the most sanguine Northerner.

The fact that a body of 15,000 Confederates could thus clear an important region of the enemy, could inflict such disgrace on him and raise such an alarm in his chief cities, shows that the present resources of the Federals in men, however large, have been used to the utmost in prosecuting the war. The North is now to conquer by capturing vast intrenchments, and not by driving the enemy before it in an open fight. We may therefore say that the expectations of those who think that the war is to come to an end in thirty or ninety days, are little likely to be realized. Several months must elapse before the new Federal levies can be raised, drilled and brought into the field. All this time the increasing debt on both sides and mutual hatred are tending to make a new Union more and more impracticable."

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE MATTER.

It is important to point out that this defeat of Gen. Banks is of no permanent importance. The attack of the Confederates is a raid, and nothing more. No doubt if the diversion of Ewell and Johnson were of such a nature as to threaten the Capital, there would be ground for anxiety, and not only McDowell but McClellan would be compelled to detach a large force in order to crush them. But Ewell and Johnson cannot reach the Capital except either by crossing the Blue Ridge and the Potomac, in which case they would expose their flank to McDowell, or by crossing the Potomac at Williamsport or Harper's Ferry, and then marching down the left bank of the Potomac to Washington. Neither of these enterprises could be completed in a day; and indeed the retreat to Winchester conclusively proves that they have no such intention. The probability is, that this sudden attack of the Confederates, which shows vigor and military ability, will compel the Federals to secure certain posts in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and in the country between Fredericksburgh and Washington, and at the same time to push on with redoubled speed upon Richmond. But that the sudden advance and as sudden retreat of 15,000 men in a valley separated from Washington and the eastern seaboard by a mountain range, and by a district forty miles broad, can really disconcert the plans of McClellan, is the idlest imagination. So far as the telegrams inform us, the only effect has been to compel Gen. McDowell to advance to Manassas, in order, it may be presumed, to secure the pass through the mountains on his flank.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

TONE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"None of the papers venture to allude to the defeat of the French, near the City of Mexico, with the exception of the *Patrie*, which boldly declares it to be sheer invention, and of the *Temps*, which argues that it cannot be true. The *Patrie* says:

'The French troops on the 5th of May had not yet left Puebla, a town situate at 110 kilometres (68¾ miles) from Mexico, and authentic dispatches from Orizaba to the 10th establish the fact that the French had beaten the Mexicans wherever they had fallen in with them.'"

The reasoning of the *Temps* is more convincing. It says:

"This dispatch appears to us greatly to require confirmation, and until further information, we can only engage our readers to consider it wholly apocryphal. On the one hand, it strikes us as highly improbable that, in the disturbed condition of Mexico, Juarez has it in his power to collect 100,000 men in front of the Capital; and, on the other, we do not think that 10,000 men could stop our expeditionary corps. Therefore, we think that the dispatch rests only on unsupported rumor. Whatever opinion may be formed of the policy of our Mexican expedition, its success, in a military point of view, is wholly beyond question."

Further news will doubtless clear up the mystery. To the Spanish and to the American papers alone we must look for any approximation to the truth respecting the French in Mexico. It is not to be expected that the French journals would sacrifice vanity to truth, and, moreover, M. de Persigny is there to check any admissions which a momentary fit of conscientiousness might possibly suggest.

The Spanish papers continue to advocate a reconciliation with France, and unblushingly recommend that Gen. Prim should be thrown overboard. How the Madrid Cabinet could possibly venture on such a step, after the last-published dispatches of Señor Calderon Collantes to Gen. Prim, it is not easy to imagine, unless the Spanish Cortes emulated in servility a French Legislature, or (I am sorry to have to add) an Italian Parliament. The *Epoca* publishes a curious letter from Mexico City, an extract from which is worth quoting. The writer says:

"I do not think that the French will have any great difficulty to overcome in their way to this place. They will find it easy to occupy the Capital, and establish there provisionally the Government of Gen. Almonte. The French army, about 15,000 strong, and enjoying the decided support of the Reactionary (Church) Party, may in a few years' time pacify the country; but to establish, permanently, a popular Government will require five or six years."

I cannot say how far the estimate of this correspondent may prove correct, but one thing is very clear; he is quite out of his reckoning as regards the strength of the French army. Gen. Lorenzez has not more than 4,000 men at the outside, under his command, and sickness daily diminishes the number. Here the expedition does not grow more popular; the burdens which it involves wax larger and larger in the public estimation, whilst literally nothing is known as to the advantages that may accrue from it. Had the Government frankly declared its intention to make Mexico a French Colony, many of those who are now loudest in disapproval, would have been the first to applaud. In this matter of Mexico the public do not believe in the disinterestedness of the Government, and charge it with reckless ambition and ill-considered schemes of conquest that "won't pay."

SPAIN AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Spanish Cortes have had communicated to them 110 documents relative to Mexico. Among them is a dispatch from M. Mon, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, in which he informs his Government of the decided intention of the Emperor Napoleon to proceed to Mexico to demand reparation for injuries, and to assist, if the wish be manifested by the people, in the establishment of a regular and durable Government. To this document the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid sent the following reply, which is not without interest and significance even now:

Madrid, Dec. 9, 1861.

Excellency: I duly received your dispatch of the 13th October, in which you give me an account of a conference that had taken place between you and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to the affairs of Mexico. The Queen, our Sovereign, to whom I communicated your dispatch, has been pleased to approve of the answer made by your Excellency to M. Thouvenel in your conferences with him on the subject. Her Majesty also wishes me to state to you that Gen. Prim has been informed, in his instructions, that the Queen's Government will see with satisfaction the establishment of a solid and permanent Government in Mexico; but whether the Government is constituted there under a monarchical form—the best assuredly—or any other, Spain will always destre to see the election the work of the free choice of the Mexicans. The same ample liberty should also be left them to choose the Sovereign to govern them, if they prefer a monarchy to a republic. But Her Majesty's Government cannot conceal that in that case it would consider it conformable to the historical traditions and bonds of union between the two nations, that a prince of the Bourbon family, or intimately allied to it, should be preferred. Nevertheless it will not do anything directly to arrive at that result, its principal desire being that Mexico and the principal States of Spanish America should recover the peace and happiness which they enjoyed under the protection of the throne of our country. CALDERON COLLANTES.

A BIT OF FRENCH DIPSOMACY.

From the Paris Patrie.

Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Graniere and Count Dubois de Saligny, addressed, from Cordova, on the 16th April last, to Gen. Doblado, a protest against any treaty which has been or might be made by President Juarez, to sell, cede or mortgage to a foreign Government the whole or part of the Mexican territory. To that document a reply was sent from Mexico on the 28th April, to the effect that President Juarez would pay no attention to such a protest, and that he would enter into whatever treaties he had a right to conclude. President Juarez, in fact, signed on the 28th April, with Mr. Corwin, the United States Minister, a treaty which stipulates for a loan of $25,000,000, half to be paid immediately, and assigning as a guarantee for the sum the finest Provinces of Mexico. Baron Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, has been charged, it is said, to make known to President Lincoln that the treaty concluded at Mexico on the 28th April, being contrary to all principles of international polity, would be regarded by France as null and void.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The paddle-wheel steam surveying vessel *Porcupine*, 3, Master Commander Hoskyn, at Devonport, appointed on the application of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to take soundings in the Atlantic, will be provided with a donkey-engine on deck to assist the men. The machines which will be used are those called the "Bull-dog" machines. They are constructed on the principle best adapted for bringing up portions of the bottom. Brooke's apparatus will also be employed. The *Porcupine*, it is expected, will in the first place proceed to that part of the Atlantic where there is what is popularly called a "cliff" in the bed of the ocean, in which point it is supposed the former cable was broken. At the head of this declivity, about 200 miles from Ireland, there is a depth of 550 fathoms, and at the foot, 1,750 fathoms, showing a difference of 1,200 fathoms. But this decline extends over a distance of eight miles, so that the fall is only one in eight. Other portions will no doubt be sounded. It is stated that in the event of a second attempt to establish telegraphic communication across the Atlantic some place on the coast of Ireland, further north than Valentia harbor, will be selected for the purpose of obtaining a more convenient bed for the reception of the wire. The burden of the *Porcupine* being only 382 tons, she is rather small for the duty. The donkey-engine alone will weigh 10 tons, and this, with the fuel necessary to be kept near it on deck, may cause her to roll, especially when her stock of coal is diminished. While employed sounding, very little coal will be expended, but as she cannot stow above 100 tons, frequent communications with the shore will be necessary. Galway or some other Western port in Ireland will be visited for this purpose. Mr. John E. Davis, Master, R. N., (borne on the books of the *Fisgard*,) who has had great experience in surveying, and who accompanied Capt. Allen Young, in the *Fox*, in 1860, to survey the proposed Northern route *vid* Faroe, Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, has been appointed by the hydrographer to go in the *Porcupine* for the purpose of aiding the present inquiry.

A New Armor for Ships of War.

A letter from Toulon, dated Saturday last, states that while the scientific, military and naval world are busy in the search of some means to render ships invulnerable, a manufacturer has, it is said, discovered a system which overthrows completely all the ideas hitherto expressed on the subject. According to this inventor, all iron plates ought to be abandoned, and existing wooden ships of war may be rendered serviceable. In place of overloading ships with heavy iron armor, the new process consists in covering the outsides of ships with a thick coat of an electro-magnetic composition, which the inventor calls a "repelling force," on account of the property it possesses of deadening and paralyzing the shock of any projectile.

LATER VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Thursday, June 12.

Cotton firm and unchanged; sales 8,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were to speculators and exporters.

Flour steady.

Wheat firmer, with an upward tendency.

Corn quiet, at steady but unchanged prices.

Provisions very dull.

London, Thursday, June 12.

Consols 91¾ to 91⅞ for money.

American Securities steady, at unchanged rates. Illinois Central 45 discount.

London, June 12.

The question of mediation in American Affairs is revived.

The Paris *Patrie* gives a rumor of approaching negotiations for a joint offer of mediation by France and England.

The *Times* editorially approves of mediation, and says that Europe ought not to look calmly on and do nothing in the present aspect of affairs. If the offer of mediation is delayed, the more important question—that of the recognition of the Confederate States, may have to be considered.

The *Times'* advocacy of mediation has no effect on the Liverpool cotton market.

Baring's Circular says: The disposition to sell American Stocks continues, and tends to depress prices. Illinois Central shares 45¼@44¼ discount; Erie 33.

At Friday's Liverpool market Flour was unchanged. Wheat 2d.@3d. higher; Corn 6d.@1s. higher, and Beef 2s. 6d.@5s. lower.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, June 14.

Cotton.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 84,000 bales. The market has been buoyant, and prices are ¼d.@⅜d. higher. The sales to speculators have been 22,500 bales, and those to exporters, 23,000 bales. The sales on Friday were 7,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm, at the annexed quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	14½d.	13½d.
Mobile	13¾d.	13d.
Uplands	13¾d.	12⅞d.

The stock in port is estimated at 280,000 bales, of which 92,000 are American.

There have been no sales in the Manchester market, owing to the Whitsun holidays:

Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co., report Flour quiet, but steady, at 24s.@30s. for American. Wheat active, and 2d.@3d. higher; Red Western, 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; Red Southern, 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d.; White Western, 11s. 3d.@11s. 6d.; White Southern, 11s. 6d.@12s. Corn firm, at an advance of 6d.@1s.; Mixed, 28s.@28s. 6d.; White, 32s.@33s.

Provisions.—The same authorities report Beef heavy and 2s. 6d.@5s. lower. Pork tending downward and nominal. Bacon dull and drooping. Lard dull and unchanged. Tallow firm at 45s.

Produce—The *Broker's Circular* reports Ashes steady, at 35s. for Pots, and 35s. 6d. for Pearls. Resin quiet, but steady. Spirits Turpentine 74s. Sugar still declining. Coffee steady. Rice quiet, but steady. Cod Oil steady at £41. Linseed Oil firm at 41s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Brothers report Wheat firmer and 1s. higher; Iron dull and tending downwards; Sugar quiet but steady; Tea steady—common Congou, 1s.; Coffee declined 1d.; Rice firmer; Tallow tending upwards—quoted 46s. 9d.; Spirits Turpentine active at 74s.; Sperm Oil dull at £91; Linseed Oil declining—sales at 39s.

American Securities—Baring says the disposition to sell American stocks continues, and tends to depress prices; Illinois Central shares, 45½@44½ discount; Erie, 32@33.

Consols.—Consols closed on Friday at 91⅝@91¾ for money.

The bullion in the Bank had decreased £450,000.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London money market the funds were dull, but without material variation in rates. There was considerable demand for money, and the best short paper sold at 3 ₩ cent.

LATEST COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL VIA ARABIA.

The cotton market was buoyant, and prices ¼d.@⅜d. higher. Sales of the week, 84,000 bales.

Friday's sales were 7,000 bales, closing at the advance above noted.

Breadstuffs were firmer and a trifle higher on Friday.

Provisions firmer.

Consols, 91⅝@91¾.

The Bullion in the Bank had decreased £450,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Sunday, June 15.

Cotton.—Sales yesterday 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was buoyant and ½d. higher.

Breadstuffs closed firmer.

Provisions dull.

London, Saturday, June 14—P. M.

Consols closed at 91⅝@91¾ for Money.

Erie Shares 31½@32½; Illinois Central Shares 45¾@44¾ discount. The market for American Securities closed dull.

Havre, Thursday, June 12.

Cotton.—Sales of the week 7,500 bales. Market active and firm at an advance of 5f.@9f. New-Orleans *très ordinaire* 179f.; New-Orleans *bas* 173f. Stock 34,000 bales.

THE SPORTING SEASON.

The Races at Philadelphia—The Kentucky Studs—The Enterprise of Mr. Cassidy, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Philadelphia, Monday, June 23, 1862.

The first day's racing of the Philadelphia Summer Meeting commenced to-day, on the Suffolk Park, about five miles distant from the city. This was the first inauguration meeting, held to revive racing in the Northern and Eastern States, and it is intended to follow, if successful, as there is every prospect to anticipate, with Summer and Fall meetings in this city, New-York and Boston.

To Mr. J. S. Cassidy, a gentleman of high character and extensive influence on the Western and Southern turf, are we indebted for this energetic attempt to revive a love of racing and of the turf in the North. The evil influence which the gradual but not less certain decline of a love of turf sports has exerted on the breed of horses in the Northern States, was most painfully evidenced at the commencement of the present war. It was found that our horses, owing to the depreciation in value of thoroughbred stock, and the want of encouragement in breeding such a class of horses, were almost totally unfit for cavalry purposes. The country was overflowed with a hybrid stock of trotting horses, but had almost entirely lost the fine, stout, bloodlike animals which are best adapted for war chargers, and which can only be found where the sports of the turf are most effectually cultivated and encouraged.

It was to remedy this evil, the wide-spread influence of which had at last become generally acknowledged, that Mr. Cassady determined to hold a Summer campaign of racing at the three principal cities in the Northern States—Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. His extensive connections among the great racing stables of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the high and honorable character he bears on the turf eminently fitted him for the task he had undertaken. Indeed, we have heard, to-day, some of the leading turfmen of these States say that no other influence but Mr. Cassady's could have induced them to bring their "terribly high-bred horses" so far North. They have been so often deceived on previous occasions when they came to New-York—won the purses offered, but could not get the amount they professed to represent—that it required some stronger guarantee of honorable dealing than the *pseudo* "National Association for Improving the Breed of Horses," of which Lovell Purdy was the presiding spirit, to attract them to the North again. Judging from the prospect afforded by the first day's proceedings in this city, we think we may safely prognosticate a highly successful racing campaign, both here, and at New-York and Boston.

The day was highly favorable, the sun shining warm and bright, and the track in admirable condition. There was a large and highly respectable attendance for visitors on the track, and the arrangements were admirably carried out, under Mr. Cassady's superintendence.

The first race was a stake for three year olds, mile heats. It closed with the following entries:

R. A. Alexander, Esq., b. f. *Ann

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part 1*—Nos. 1777, 1902, 2301, 2325, 2399, 1989, 1977, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2337, 2343, 2347, 2347, 2367, 2369. *Part 11*—No. 1760 added to Calendar of Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part 1*—Nos. 2267, 2271, 1841, 1071, 2319, 2251, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291. *Part 11*—Nos. 2096, 816, 292, 145.

Important Revenue Decision—Right to Bond Goods Entered for Export After Seizure.

BEFORE JUDGE SHERIDAN.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The importer thereupon again presented his export entries, they were refused, because it was claimed as the Custom-house that the goods were still in the custody of the Court, but not in warehouse, in condition to be subject to a warehouse entry. The claimants then procured from the proper officers of the Custom-house an order to land the goods for the purpose of being examined by the Collector, under the usual control in such cases. They appear to have complied with an order previously made, releasing the goods from custody. The libel was filed in the Court, and the Court directed that the "duties and charges" should be paid, or secured to the Collector that the "duties and charges" should be paid, or secured to the Collector that the claimant was not relieved from the payment of the duties, by the fact that the goods were destroyed by fire. Much speculation has been elicited in the profession as to the effect of the fire upon the liability of the goods for the duties, but the claimants offered to give the usual bonds for the value of the sugars.

The goods were subsequently seized by the Collector, and the importer at once took the proper steps to have them entered for export. Nobody professes to know the exact amount of our annual quota of foreign revenue which may be required to be collected by the Government each year. When millions of dollars are besought by the Government weekly, these thousands and tens of thousands of dollars have been collected in much smaller amounts than the thousands of Uncle's quota. In accordance with an act passed by Congress in 1862, a direct tax of $20,000 was apportioned to Utah. I was ruffled first in 1862, and the Legislative Assembly of that Territory assumed the payment of our quota of that tax; not without question that General Assembly, should they deem further action on that subject necessary, will, with equal patriotism, adopt such measures as will sustain our Government in its financial affairs, so far as our apportionment may be concerned. Every Constitutional requirement are concerned. But I wish to distinctly understood that I object to any act on the ground of right and justice, and in no sense as tion being taken in this or any other matter, except in firm support of our Government, but we are not here to affirm our Government, but we are not here to argue against it. We are here to see that our Government is fairly tested, and has, on every occasion, emerged from the test with unsullied purity. We are not here to adopting a memorial for our admission, and such other memorials, if any, as to you may seem proper. You should in your wisdom deem it best to proceed further in legislative duties, I respectfully recommend that you enact, that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah, be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret, until superseded by future legislation. I would also respectfully suggest that in all legislation, the conduction circumstances that wants of the people, are to be considered in enacting laws for their government. Gentlemen, I tender you my future cordial co-operation in the performance of the important duties devolved upon you, my confidence in your integrity, intelligence, and capability, and invoke for your guidance the blessings of Israel's God, who hath in mercies and bracketh them in pieces, who ruleth and overruleth, and ordereth God and death, all things well, in accordance with His own good pleasure.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, April 14, 1862.

On Thursday and Saturday the "Carnival Burner" was performed at the theatre, with a "pleasant Nelgbbor" and "Love in Livery" as afterpieces. The overlasting nigger has found his way here, or rather we, "Ethiopian Minstrels" have, for they are starring it at the theatre.

On the 1st of March, 1862, the claimants offered an export entry with due form of law.

This entry was refused at the Custom-house, on account of some fraud alleged to exist in the original invoice presented to the entry at the warehouse.

It does not appear that the claimant, or any of his agents, had any knowledge of the alleged fraud at the time this entry was made or offered.

The goods were subsequently seized by the Collector, and the importer at once took the proper steps to give the usual bonds for the value of the sugars.

I am also referred to the case of *McDowell vs. Clinch*, decided by myself some two years ago. None of these cases, however, have any application to the one before the Court.

In each and all of them the goods were in the custody of the marshal, as an officer of the Court. The goods *had not been bonded or stipulated for*. And the provisions of the eighth section of the Act of 1799 are mutually beneficial to the Government and the importer; is evident to everyone. The Act of 1799 are mutually beneficial to the Government and consent of all the owners, otherwise the motion

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Lord, Executor, &c., vs. Cullen—Motion denied

Before Justice Barnard.

upon the plaintiff, within ten days, producing the undertaking to be annexed, upon the application granted with $10 costs.

Casey vs. Adams—The Supreme Court is bound to enter judgment on a preliminary item the Court of appeals. It has no authority to interfere with any order of that Court. Motion denied.

Salter, Jr., vs. Ralph, &c.—Motion to open default. I think the damages were not liquidated. The case of 21st, N. Y. Rep., 256, does not control the present one. Motion granted to set aside the judgment, and for defendant to answer. No costs to either party.

Bryan et al. vs. Bryan et al.—Motion granted and correct. No withdrawal entry of these suits can be made in conformity with law.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

Messrs. Webster & Chain, New-York.

A Good Case Barred by the Statute of Limitations.

BEFORE JUDGE LEONARD.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Harper et al. vs. Chamberlain et al.—This was an action to make the defendants liable, as Directors of the New-York Insurance Company, for the loss suffered by the Harper Brothers in not obtaining from that Company the amount of $10,000, for which they were insured therein—the Company not being responsible.

The case was stated in the TIMES of the 18th inst., and now resulted in a nonsuit; the Court holding that the cause of action occurred at the date of the fire, and not at the expiration of sixty days after service of proof of loss on the Company; and that, as the case stood, the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

Relief Against Judgment—Discontinuance by Consent.

BEFORE JUDGE BARNARD.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

John B. Overton, Jr., vs. Clinton Roosevelt et al.—This case was stated in the TIMES of May 6, at which date it was before the General Term on appeal.

The action was brought to compel one of the defendants, Clum, to execute and deliver to the plaintiff, or to the defendant, Erkson, a good and sufficient deed of certain property in Chambers-street, and that the defendants, Clum and Roosevelt, be enjoined from selling or incumbering the same. Subsequently the plaintiff and defendants, Clum and Roosevelt, be enjoined from and consent of all the counsel, otherwise the motion granted with $10 costs.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, 81, Con.106⅜	3,300 American Gold..107⅜		
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cpn..	106	18,000	..108
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	107	10,000	..108⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	107⅜	20,000	..108⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	107⅝	5,000	..108⅝
W. T. & Jearly.	104⅝	5,000	..108⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cpn.	106	50	T. &c. Mail Stm. Co..110⅛
5,600	do	107⅛	5,000	..109
1,000	do	107⅜	5,000	..109⅛
1,000	do	107⅝	5,000	..109⅜
1,000	do	107⅞	5,000	..109⅝
1,000	do	108	5,000	..109⅞
1,000	do	108⅛	5,000	..110
1,000	do	108⅜	5,000	..110⅛
1,000	do	108⅝	5,000	..110⅜
1,000	do	108⅞	5,000	..110⅝
1,000	do	109	5,000	..110⅞
1,000	do	109⅛	5,000	..111
1,000	do	109⅜	5,000	..111⅛
1,000	do	109⅝	5,000	..111⅜
1,000	do	109⅞	5,000	..111⅝
1,000	do	110	5,000	..111⅞
1,000	do	110⅛	5,000	..112
1,000	do	110⅜	5,000	..112⅛
1,000	do	110⅝	5,000	..112⅜
1,000	do	110⅞	5,000	..112⅝
1,000	do	111	5,000	..112⅞
1,000	do	111⅛	5,000	..113
1,000	do	111⅜	5,000	..113⅛
1,000	do	111⅝	5,000	..113⅜
1,000	do	111⅞	5,000	..113⅝
1,000	do	112	5,000	..113⅞
1,000	do	112⅛	5,000	..114
1,000	do	112⅜	5,000	..114⅛
1,000	do	112⅝	5,000	..114⅜
1,000	do	112⅞	5,000	..114⅝
1,000	do	113	5,000	..114⅞
1,000	do	113⅛	5,000	..115
1,000	do	113⅜	5,000	..115⅛
1,000	do	113⅝	5,000	..115⅜
1,000	do	113⅞	5,000	..115⅝
1,000	do	114	5,000	..115⅞
1,000	do	114⅛	5,000	..116
1,000	do	114⅜	5,000	..116⅛
1,000	do	114⅝	5,000	..116⅜
1,000	do	114⅞	5,000	..116⅝
1,000	do	115	5,000	..116⅞
1,000	do	115⅛	5,000	..117
1,000	do	115⅜	5,000	..117⅛
1,000	do	115⅝	5,000	..117⅜
1,000	do	115⅞	5,000	..117⅝
1,000	do	116	5,000	..117⅞
1,000	do	116⅛	5,000	..118
1,000	do	116⅜	5,000	..118⅛
1,000	do	116⅝	5,000	..118⅜
1,000	do	116⅞	5,000	..118⅝
1,000	do	117	5,000	..118⅞
1,000	do	117⅛	5,000	..119
1,000	do	117⅜	5,000	..119⅛
1,000	do	117⅝	5,000	..119⅜
1,000	do	117⅞	5,000	..119⅝
1,000	do	118	5,000	..119⅞
1,000	do	118⅛	5,000	..120
1,000	do	118⅜	5,000	..120⅛
1,000	do	118⅝	5,000	..120⅜
1,000	do	118⅞	5,000	..120⅝
1,000	do	119	5,000	..120⅞
1,000	do	119⅛	5,000	..121
1,000	do	119⅜	5,000	..121⅛
1,000	do	119⅝	5,000	..121⅜
1,000	do	119⅞	5,000	..121⅝
1,000	do	120	5,000	..121⅞
1,000	do	120⅛	5,000	..122
1,000	do	120⅜	5,000	..122⅛
1,000	do	120⅝	5,000	..122⅜
1,000	do	120⅞	5,000	..122⅝
1,000	do	121	5,000	..122⅞
1,000	do	121⅛	5,000	..123
1,000	do	121⅜	5,000	..123⅛
1,000	do	121⅝	5,000	..123⅜
1,000	do	121⅞	5,000	..123⅝
1,000	do	122	5,000	..123⅞
1,000	do	122⅛	5,000	..124
1,000	do	122⅜	5,000	..124⅛
1,000	do	122⅝	5,000	..124⅜
1,000	do	122⅞	5,000	..124⅝
1,000	do	123	5,000	..124⅞
1,000	do	123⅛	5,000	..125
1,000	do	123⅜	5,000	..125⅛
1,000	do	123⅝	5,000	..125⅜
1,000	do	123⅞	5,000	..125⅝
1,000	do	124	5,000	..125⅞
1,000	do	124⅛	5,000	..126
1,000	do	124⅜	5,000	..126⅛
1,000	do	124⅝	5,000	..126⅜
1,000	do	124⅞	5,000	..126⅝
1,000	do	125	5,000	..126⅞
1,000	do	125⅛	5,000	..127
1,000	do	125⅜	5,000	..127⅛
1,000	do	125⅝	5,000	..127⅜
1,000	do	125⅞	5,000	..127⅝
1,000	do	126	5,000	..127⅞
1,000	do	126⅛	5,000	..128
1,000	do	126⅜	5,000	..128⅛
1,000	do	126⅝	5,000	..128⅜
1,000	do	126⅞	5,000	..128⅝
1,000	do	127	5,000	..128⅞
1,000	do	127⅛	5,000	..129
1,000	do	127⅜	5,000	..129⅛
1,000	do	127⅝	5,000	..129⅜
1,000	do	127⅞	5,000	..129⅝
1,000	do	128	5,000	..129⅞
1,000	do	128⅛	5,000	..130
1,000	do	128⅜	5,000	..130⅛
1,000	do	128⅝	5,000	..130⅜
1,000	do	128⅞	5,000	..130⅝
1,000	do	129	5,000	..130⅞
1,000	do	129⅛	5,000	..131
1,000	do	129⅜	5,000	..131⅛
1,000	do	129⅝	5,000	..131⅜
1,000	do	129⅞	5,000	..131⅝
1,000	do	130	5,000	..131⅞
1,000	do	130⅛	5,000	..132
1,000	do	130⅜	5,000	..132⅛
1,000	do	130⅝	5,000	..132⅜
1,000	do	130⅞	5,000	..132⅝
1,000	do	131	5,000	..132⅞
1,000	do	131⅛	5,000	..133
1,000	do	131⅜	5,000	..133⅛
1,000	do	131⅝	5,000	..133⅜
1,000	do	131⅞	5,000	..133⅝
1,000	do	132	5,000	..133⅞
1,000	do	132⅛	5,000	..134
1,000	do	132⅜	5,000	..134⅛
1,000	do	132⅝	5,000	..134⅜
1,000	do	132⅞	5,000	..134⅝
1,000	do	133	5,000	..134⅞
1,000	do	133⅛	5,000	..135
1,000	do	133⅜	5,000	..135⅛
1,000	do	133⅝	5,000	..135⅜
1,000	do	133⅞	5,000	..135⅝
1,000	do	134	5,000	..135⅞
1,000	do	134⅛	5,000	..136
1,000	do	134⅜	5,000	..136⅛
1,000	do	134⅝	5,000	..136⅜
1,000	do	134⅞	5,000	..136⅝
1,000	do	135	5,000	..136⅞
1,000	do	135⅛	5,000	..137
1,000	do	135⅜	5,000	..137⅛
1,000	do	135⅝	5,000	..137⅜
1,000	do	135⅞	5,000	..137⅝
1,000	do	136	5,000	..137⅞
1,000	do	136⅛	5,000	..138
1,000	do	136⅜	5,000	..138⅛
1,000	do	136⅝	5,000	..138⅜
1,000	do	136⅞	5,000	..138⅝
1,000	do	137	5,000	..138⅞
1,000	do	137⅛	5,000	..139
1,000	do	137⅜	5,000	..139⅛
1,000	do	137⅝	5,000	..139⅜
1,000	do	137⅞	5,000	..139⅝
1,000	do	138	5,000	..139⅞
1,000	do	138⅛	5,000	..140
1,000	do	138⅜	5,000	..140⅛
1,000	do	138⅝	5,000	..140⅜
1,000	do	138⅞	5,000	..140⅝
1,000	do	139	5,000	..140⅞
1,000	do	139⅛	5,000	..141
1,000	do	139⅜	5,000	..141⅛
1,000	do	139⅝	5,000	..141⅜
1,000	do	139⅞	5,000	..141⅝
1,000	do	140	5,000	..141⅞
1,000	do	140⅛	5,000	..142
1,000	do	140⅜	5,000	..142⅛
1,000	do	140⅝	5,000	..142⅜
1,000	do	140⅞	5,000	..142⅝
1,000	do	141	5,000	..142⅞
1,000	do	141⅛	5,000	..143
1,000	do	141⅜	5,000	..143⅛
1,000	do	141⅝	5,000	..143⅜
1,000	do	141⅞	5,000	..143⅝
1,000	do	142	5,000	..143⅞
1,000	do	142⅛	5,000	..144
1,000	do	142⅜	5,000	..144⅛
1,000	do	142⅝	5,000	..144⅜
1,000	do	142⅞	5,000	..144⅝
1,000	do	143	5,000	..144⅞
1,000	do	143⅛	5,000	..145
1,000	do	143⅜	5,000	..145⅛
1,000	do	143⅝	5,000	..145⅜
1,000	do	143⅞	5,000	..145⅝
1,000	do	144	5,000	..145⅞
1,000	do	144⅛	5,000	..146
1,000	do	144⅜	5,000	..146⅛
1,000	do	144⅝	5,000	..146⅜
1,000	do	144⅞	5,000	..146⅝
1,000	do	145	5,000	..146⅞
1,000	do	145⅛	5,000	..147
1,000	do	145⅜	5,000	..147⅛
1,000	do	145⅝	5,000	..147⅜
1,000	do	145⅞	5,000	..147⅝
1,000	do	146	5,000	..147⅞
1,000	do	146⅛	5,000	..148
1,000	do	146⅜	5,000	..148⅛
1,000	do	146⅝	5,000	..148⅜
1,000	do	146⅞	5,000	..148⅝
1,000	do	147	5,000	..148⅞
1,000	do	147⅛	5,000	..149
1,000	do	147⅜	5,000	..149⅛
1,000	do	147⅝	5,000	..149⅜
1,000	do	147⅞	5,000	..149⅝
1,000	do	148	5,000	..149⅞
1,000	do	148⅛	5,000	..150
1,000	do	148⅜	5,000	..150⅛
1,000	do	148⅝	5,000	..150⅜
1,000	do	148⅞	5,000	..150⅝
1,000	do	149	5,000	..150⅞
1,000	do	149⅛	5,000	..151
1,000	do	149⅜	5,000	..151⅛
1,000	do	149⅝	5,000	..151⅜
1,000	do	149⅞	5,000	..151⅝
1,000	do	150	5,000	..151⅞
1,000	do	150⅛	5,000	..152
1,000	do	150⅜	5,000	..152⅛
1,000	do	150⅝	5,000	..152⅜
1,000	do	150⅞	5,000	..152⅝
1,000	do	151	5,000	..152⅞
1,000	do	151⅛	5,000	..153
1,000	do	151⅜	5,000	..153⅛
1,000	do	151⅝	5,000	..153⅜
1,000	do	151⅞	5,000	..153⅝
1,000	do	152	5,000	..153⅞
1,000	do	152⅛	5,000	..154
1,000	do	152⅜	5,000	..154⅛
1,000	do	152⅝	5,000	..154⅜
1,000	do	152⅞	5,000	..154⅝
1,000	do	153	5,000	..154⅞
1,000	do	153⅛	5,000	..155
1,000	do	153⅜	5,000	..155⅛
1,000	do	153⅝	5,000	..155⅜
1,000	do	153⅞	5,000	..155⅝
1,000	do	154	5,000	..155⅞
1,000	do	154⅛	5,000	..156
1,000	do	154⅜	5,000	..156⅛
1,000	do	154⅝	5,000	..156⅜
1,000	do	154⅞	5,000	..156⅝
1,000	do	155	5,000	..156⅞
1,000	do	155⅛	5,000	..157
1,000	do	155⅜	5,000	..157⅛
1,000	do	155⅝	5,000	..157⅜
1,000	do	155⅞	5,000	..157⅝
1,000	do	156	5,000	..157⅞
1,000	do	156⅛	5,000	..158
1,000	do	156⅜	5,000	..158⅛
1,000	do	156⅝	5,000	..158⅜
1,000	do	156⅞	5,000	..158⅝
1,000	do	157	5,000	..158⅞
1,000	do	157⅛	5,000	..159
1,000	do	157⅜	5,000	..159⅛
1,000	do	157⅝	5,000	..159⅜
1,000	do	157⅞	5,000	..159⅝
1,000	do	158	5,000	..159⅞
1,000	do	158⅛	5,000	..160
1,000	do	158⅜	5,000	..160⅛
1,000	do	158⅝	5,000	..160⅜
1,000	do	158⅞	5,000	..160⅝
1,000	do	159	5,000	..160⅞
1,000	do	159⅛	5,000	..161
1,000	do	159⅜	5,000	..161⅛
1,000	do	159⅝	5,000	..161⅜
1,000	do	159⅞	5,000	..161⅝
1,000	do	160	5,000	..161⅞
1,000	do	160⅛	5,000	..162
1,000	do	160⅜	5,000	..162⅛
1,000	do	160⅝	5,000	..162⅜
1,000	do	160⅞	5,000	..162⅝
1,000	do	161	5,000	..162⅞
1,000	do	161⅛	5,000	..163
1,000	do	161⅜	5,000	..163⅛
1,000	do	161⅝	5,000	..163⅜
1,000	do	161⅞	5,000	..163⅝
1,000	do	162	5,000	..163⅞
1,000	do	162⅛	5,000	..164
1,000	do	162⅜	5,000	..164⅛
1,000	do	162⅝	5,000	..164⅜
1,000	do	162⅞	5,000	..164⅝
1,000	do	163	5,000	..164⅞
1,000	do	163⅛	5,000	..165
1,000	do	163⅜	5,000	..165⅛
1,000	do	163⅝	5,000	..165⅜
1,000	do	163⅞	5,000	..165⅝
1,000	do	164	5,000	..165⅞
1,000	do	164⅛	5,000	..166
1,000	do	164⅜	5,000	..166⅛
1,000	do	164⅝	5,000	..166⅜
1,000	do	164⅞	5,000	..166⅝
1,000	do	165	5,000	..166⅞
1,000	do	165⅛	5,000	..167
1,000	do	165⅜	5,000	..167⅛
1,000	do	165⅝	5,000	..167⅜
1,000	do	165⅞	5,000	..167⅝
1,000	do	166	5,000	..167⅞
1,000	do	166⅛	5,000	..168
1,000	do	166⅜	5,000	..168⅛
1,000	do	166⅝	5,000	..168⅜
1,000	do	166⅞	5,000	..168⅝
1,000	do	167	5,000	..168⅞
1,000	do	167⅛	5,000	..169
1,000	do	167⅜	5,000	..169⅛
1,000	do	167⅝	5,000	..169⅜
1,000	do	167⅞	5,000	..169⅝
1,000	do	168	5,000	..169⅞
1,000	do	168⅛	5,000	..170
1,000	do	168⅜	5,000	..170⅛
1,000	do	168⅝	5,000	..170⅜
1,000	do	168⅞	5,000	..170⅝
1,000	do	169	5,000	..170⅞
1,000	do	169⅛	5,000	..171
1,000	do	169⅜	5,000	..171⅛
1,000	do	169⅝	5,000	..171⅜
1,000	do	169⅞	5,000	..171⅝
1,000	do	170	5,000	..171⅞
1,000	do	170⅛	5,000	..172
1,000	do	170⅜	5,000	..172⅛
1,000	do	170⅝	5,000	..172⅜
1,000	do	170⅞	5,000	..172⅝
1,000	do	171	5,000	..172⅞
1,000	do	171⅛	5,000	..173
1,000	do	171⅜	5,000	..173⅛
1,000	do	171⅝	5,000	..173⅜
1,000	do	171⅞	5,000	..173⅝
1,000	do	172	5,000	..173⅞
1,000	do	172⅛	5,000	..174
1,000	do	172⅜	5,000	..174⅛
1,000	do	172⅝	5,000	..174⅜
1,000	do	172⅞	5,000	..174⅝
1,000	do	173	5,000	..174⅞
1,000	do	173⅛	5,000	..175
1,000	do	173⅜	5,000	..175⅛
1,000	do	173⅝	5,000	..175⅜
1,000	do	173⅞	5,000	..175⅝
1,000	do	174	5,000	..175⅞
1,000	do	174⅛	5,000	..176
1,000	do	174⅜	5,000	..176⅛
1,000	do	174⅝	5,000	..176⅜
1,000	do	174⅞	5,000	..176⅝
1,000	do	175	5,000	..176⅞
1,000	do	175⅛	5,000	..177
1,000	do	175⅜	5,000	..177⅛
1,000	do	175⅝	5,000	..177⅜
1,000	do	175⅞	5,000	..177⅝
1,000	do	176	5,000	..177⅞
1,000	do	176⅛	5,000	..178
1,000	do	176⅜	5,000	..178⅛
1,000	do	176⅝	5,000	..178⅜
1,000	do	176⅞	5,000	..178⅝
1,000	do	177	5,000	..178⅞
1,000	do	177⅛	5,000	..179
1,000	do	177⅜	5,000	..179⅛
1,000	do	177⅝	5,000	..179⅜
1,000	do	177⅞	5,000	..179⅝
1,000	do	178	5,000	..179⅞
1,000	do	178⅛	5,000	..180
1,000	do	178⅜	5,000	..180⅛
1,000	do	178⅝	5,000	..180⅜
1,000	do	178⅞	5,000	..180⅝
1,000	do	179	5,000	..180⅞
1,000	do	179⅛	5,000	..181
1,000	do	179⅜	5,000	..181⅛
1,000	do	179⅝	5,000	..181⅜
1,000	do	179⅞	5,000	..181⅝
1,000	do	180	5,000	..181⅞
1,000	do	180⅛	5,000	..182
1,000	do	180⅜	5,000	..182⅛
1,000	do	180⅝	5,000	..182⅜
1,000	do	180⅞	5,000	..182⅝
1,000	do	181	5,000	..182⅞
1,000	do	181⅛	5,000	..183
1,000	do	181⅜	5,000	..183⅛
1,000	do	181⅝	5,000	..183⅜
1,000	do	181⅞	5,000	..183⅝
1,000	do	182	5,000	..183⅞
1,000	do	182⅛	5,000	..184
1,000	do	182⅜	5,000	..184⅛
1,000	do	182⅝	5,000	..184⅜
1,000	do	182⅞	5,000	..184⅝
1,000	do	183	5,000	..184⅞
1,000	do	183⅛	5,000	..185
1,000	do	183⅜	5,000	..185⅛
1,000	do	183⅝	5,000	..185⅜
1,000	do	183⅞	5,000	..185⅝
1,000	do	184	5,000	..185⅞
1,000	do	184⅛	5,000	..186
1,000	do	184⅜	5,000	..186⅛
1,000	do	184⅝	5,000	..186⅜
1,000	do	184⅞	5,000	..186⅝
1,000	do	185	5,000	..186⅞
1,000	do	185⅛	5,000	..187
1,000	do	185⅜	5,000	..187⅛
1,000	do	185⅝	5,000	..187⅜
1,000	do	185⅞	5,000	..187⅝
1,000	do	186	5,000	..187⅞
1,000	do	186⅛	5,000	..188
1,000	do	186⅜	5,000	..188⅛
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1,000	do	186⅞	5,000	..188⅝
1,000	do	187	5,000	..188⅞
1,000	do	187⅛	5,000	..189
1,000	do	187⅜	5,000	..189⅛
1,000	do	187⅝	5,000	..189⅜
1,000	do	187⅞	5,000	..189⅝
1,000	do	188	5,000	..189⅞
1,000	do	188⅛	5,000	..190
1,000	do	188⅜	5,000	..190⅛
1,000	do	188⅝	5,000	..190⅜
1,000	do	188⅞	5,000	..190⅝
1,000	do	189	5,000	..190⅞
1,000	do	189⅛	5,000	..191
1,000	do	189⅜	5,000	..191⅛
1,000	do	189⅝	5,000	..191⅜
1,000	do	189⅞	5,000	..191⅝
1,000	do	190	5,000	..191⅞
1,000	do	190⅛	5,000	..192
1,000	do	190⅜	5,000	..192⅛
1,000	do	190⅝	5,000	..192⅜
1,000	do	190⅞	5,000	..192⅝
1,000	do	191	5,000	..192⅞
1,000	do	191⅛	5,000	..193
1,000	do	191⅜	5,000	..193⅛
1,000	do	191⅝	5,000	..193⅜
1,000	do	191⅞	5,000	..193⅝
1,000	do	192	5,000	..193⅞
1,000	do	192⅛	5,000	..194
1,000	do	192⅜	5,000	..194⅛
1,000	do	192⅝	5,000	..194⅜
1,000	do	192⅞	5,000	..194⅝
1,000	do	193	5,000	..194⅞
1,000	do	193⅛	5,000	..195
1,000	do	193⅜

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE—MY TWO FATHERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF MINSTRELSY, No. 585 Broadway—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

President LINCOLN arrived in this City on Monday night, and proceeded immediately to West Point by a special train on the Hudson River Railroad—accompanied, it is stated, by Gen. POPE. Gen. SCOTT is at present stopping at West Point, and it is conjectured that the object of the President's visit is to confer with him on the progress of the campaign.

We received no dispatches from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Army yesterday. The War Department assures us, however, that up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon it had received no dispatches indicating a battle.

It is stated that no less than thirty-three vessels, including the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, have been sunk in James River, and that the spaces between them have been filled in with rocks and other material. What will the easily-horrified Britishers say to this mode of obstructing navigation?

The rebels are gradually remarking the fact that the retreat from Corinth was not the great "strategic move" which the Richmond papers would fain have us believe. A correspondent of the Edgefield, (S. C.,) *Advertiser*, writing from Okolona, Miss., says the retreat from Corinth had upon BEAUREGARD'S army "a terribly demoralizing effect." He says: "Many declare they will quit the service and go home," and "indeed the Tennesseeans are now deserting every day." It also appears that BEAUREGARD has lost some of his laurels; "not a few of those who were heretofore foremost in his praise, are now the most bitter in denouncing him." The same correspondent says the Southern army "suffered immensely from sickness at Corinth," and "the whole country from there to Columbus, Miss., is one vast hospital." There are two thousand sick at Okolona, and they are in a terribly suffering condition. A correspondent of a Savannah paper says it is hoped by BEAUREGARD that HALLECK will follow him up, but talks of imitating in the West the movement of Stonewall JACKSON upon the Potomac. The same correspondent complains of the character of the food furnished the rebel army, and of the terrible sickness suffered by them at Corinth.

Ten soldiers who recently deserted from Fort Sumpter and took refuge on board the blockading steamer *Seneca*, state that the rebels on that post have made all arrangements for blowing up the fortifications as soon as it shall be apparent that Charleston must surrender.

The gunboat *Jacob Bell*, while making a reconnoissance up James River, on Saturday last, got aground on a shifting sandbar, and the rebels, taking advantage of her comparatively helpless condition, opened upon her from the shore with artillery, and injured her considerably before she could succeed in driving them off.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday petitions for the immediate passage of a Bankrupt law were presented. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the statements, evidence, &c., of JOSEPH WEBB and ROBERT DALE OWEN in regard to arms contracts. A bill making an appropriation for the payment of bounties to the volunteer force was reported from the Finance Committee, but its consideration was postponed until to-day. Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, made a speech in favor of establishing a Naval dépôt on League Island, below Philadelphia. The Confiscation measures were then debated until the adjournment. During the debate the Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President, vetoing the bill authorizing the issue of small notes in the District of Columbia.

In the House, a bill appropriating five millions for the payment of bounties to volunteers was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed. A resolution was passed referring to a select Committee of seven all the papers and memorials on file relating to a ship canal around Niagara Falls, on the American side. The bill authorizing an additional issue of $150,000,000 Treasury Notes was considered, and finally passed as it came from the Committee, with the exception of the amendment of the first section made on Monday. It was resolved to have printed 75,000 copies of the Tax bill, with an index and marginal references. The Senate's amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill were concurred in, and the bill goes to the President for approval. The Senate's amendments to the bill prohibiting polygamy in the Territories, and annulling certain laws of Utah, were also concurred in. The House soon afterwards adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Arabia* at Halifax, and the *Etna* at this port, we have advices from Europe to the 15th inst., eight days later than previously received. The news is important. Questions had been put in both Houses of Parliament relative to the rumors of mediation in America, and Gen. BUTLER'S proclamation regarding the ladies of New-Orleans. Earl RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON said the mediation rumors were unfounded. No propositions on the subject had been made and there were no present intentions of such a step. Gen. BUTLER'S proclamation was denounced, and the hope expressed that the United States Government would disavow it. The cotton market was buoyant, and prices ¼d.@½d. higher. Sales of the week, 84,000 bales. Friday's sales were 7,000 bales, closing at the advance above noted. Breadstuffs were firmer and a trifle higher on Friday. Provisions were firmer. Consols 91¾@91¾. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £450,000. The first intimation of the defeat of the French troops before Puebla had been received, and it was semi-officially announced that reinforcements were to be sent to Mexico immediately.

Reports from the bark *Kingfisher*, United States Navy, lately received at New-Bedford, Mass., state that the first and second cutters, with their crews, have been captured by the enemy, while on an expedition up the Oscilla River for water. They left the ship on the 2d of June. A flag of truce was sent on shore on the 4th, and learned that two men were killed, and the remainder, twelve in number, including two wounded, taken prisoners, and carried to Tallahassee. Among the prisoners were CHARLES MILTON, of Dartmouth, and NEHEMIAH SHERMAN and WILLIAM HENRY PIERCE, of Rochester.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* mentions the discovery at the terminus of the Pontchartrain Railroad at the lake, of a submarine ram of cigar shape, made of iron, hollowed so that a number of men can inclose themselves in it. It is 24 feet long, and has a propeller which can be worked by hand. On each side of the ram there is a sort of fin made of iron, three feet long, and a foot and a half wide. By raising these wings or fins, the ram rises to the surface and sinks by their depression. The bow is sharply pointed, and when run against an ordinary vessel below the water mark, would be able to sink it in a very short time. It was discovered and raised by Col. CHAS. C. G. THORNTON, and Capt. GEORGE WIGGIN, late of New-London, Conn., at present Captain of the post at the lake.

Urgent calls are now made upon the United States Arsenal at Watertown by the Government, for powder, and the establishment is in operation on the Sabbath as well as the other days of the week. The kind of powder wanted is that used for siege guns.

The ship *North America*, which arrived at Boston on Saturday, had on board the bells which were contributed by the people of Louisiana, for the prosecution of the war against the Union, under the proclamation issued by BEAUREGARD. There are nearly eight hundred of them, varying in size from a cow bell to large church bells. Most of them are of the size used on steamboats and plantations. This consignment of bell-metal weighs about two hundred tons, and is valued at about $50,000.

The prize schooner *Rowena*, which was recently captured in Stono Inlet by the United States sloop-of-war *Pawnee*, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday, in charge of Prize Master REDDING. The *Rowena* is loaded with lead, cigars, paper, and other articles much needed in the South. Her papers were placed in charge of the Prize Commissioner soon after her arrival.

Gen. DUMONT returned to Nashville on Wednesday, from McMinnville. When his force left that place there was quite an enthusiastic display of Union sentiment on the part of the people. A large crowd turned out, and the rebel flag was hauled down, and the National colors run up in its stead, by the people. Stirring speeches were made by Gen. DUMONT and Col. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, which were loudly applauded.

The United States frigate *Colorado*, which arriven at Boston on Saturday, from the blockade off Mobile, had on board four deserters from Fort Morgan, named JAMES KELLY, JAMES BRADFORD, JOHN SHIELDS and BENJ. MARSHALL, all Northeners. KELLY is an old man-of-war's-man, and has made a cruise in the frigate *Mississippi*. They effected their escape from the fort about the 4th inst., in a boat, taking care to derange the tackle of the guard-boat in such a way as, in case of pursuit, considerable delay should attend the lowering of it into the water. These men report the rebel garrison as very disaffected. The fort is in command of Col. FOWLE, formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Navy. Two men who fled from Mobile, and succeeded in reaching the United States brig *Bohio*, a few days before the *Colorado* left, report that the rebels are making desperate exertions to fortify the city. All able-bodied citizens are compelled to work six hours per day on the fortifications, and everybody who has any nautical experience is impressed into service on the rebel steamers. The rebels have one iron-clad battery, and have raised a sunken ship, which they are also iron plating.

The will of the late E. P. CHRISTY has been offered for probate, and is contested by Mrs. HARRIET HARRINGTON, who claims to have been the lawful wife of deceased. Citations have been issued.

There was much excitement in the Gold Market. The price was rushed up to 108¾, but finally closed 108¾. Exchange on London, 119@119¼. The Stock Market left off at an advance of ⅜@1 ₱ cent. on the Share list. United States Notes of the Custom-house issue rose to 104@104¼ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were in active request yesterday, at advanced prices. Cotton was freely purchased, and was again higher. Groceries were quiet. A fair business was transacted in Provisions, Hay, Hops, Ingot Copper, Chemicals, Fire Crackers, Laths, Lime, Spices, Tallow, and Wool. Whisky was more sought after, and was decidedly dearer. Coal, Candles, Dyewoods, Fruit, Hemp, Iron, Lead, Salt, Whalebone and Naval Stores were inactive. Moderate Freight engagements were reported.

The New-York Live Stock Markets are abundantly supplied with animals, with the single exception of Hogs. Beeves number 4,400, which is less than 100 below last week's supply, and coming in the season of strawberries and fresh vegetables, they sell better than might be anticipated. The stock was all disposed of at last week's rates, though the improved quality would really make them a little lower. They ranged from 7c. for poor cattle, to 8c. for fair steers, and 8½c. for choice picked animals, the whole averaging a trifle over 8c. A few heavy, fat Kentucky cattle could not be sold for over 8½c., and were withdrawn from market. Milch Cows sell very slowly since the enforcement of the late law touching adulterated milk and false names on the wagons. Veal Calves are in fair demand at 4½c.@5½c. Sheep and Lambs are near 50c. ₱ head lower, though in medium supply. Trade is dull, fair Sheep selling at 4c. ₱ lb., live weight. A few extra lots brought 4½c. Lambs vary from 6c. to 8c., most of them selling at 7c. Live Hogs are not as abundant as heretofore, only 6,400 being received for the past week. The old stock is now used up, and prices are advancing. Fat corn-fed Hogs are worth 3½c.@3¾c.

WHERE IS BEAUREGARD?—The whereabouts of Gen. BEAUREGARD has been one of the most pleasing and intricate problems of the war. At no given time has it been possible to fix the place of that volatile warrior. He is no sooner reported at Richmond than he turns up at Atlanta, and at the date of his latest general order at Corinth, is known, technically speaking, to be at Charleston. He has barely assumed command of a powerful army somewhere, when he is found at the head of a powerful army somewhere else. At no moment can the most observant place a metaphorical finger upon him. The attempt only proves that he is not there.

This to the student of events, who longs at the earliest possible moment to post his facts in the general ledger of history, is in the last degree vexatious. Practically, however, the matter is of the smallest consequence. Had we the most reliable assurance of the current statement that the mysterious rebel is now associated with LEE in the command of the Confederates at Richmond, the fact would cause no trepidation. The truth is, the world has lost faith in BEAUREGARD. Notwithstanding countless opportunities, he has never vindicated the promise of Fort Sumter. On the bloodless honors of that single day are his laurels still nourished. We know now that half his army was in full retreat from Manassas at the time the National troops fled panic-stricken from Bull Run. We watched him at Corinth, fleeing with a countless host from impregnable intrenchments, at the approach of the National army. We have seen nowhere the slightest indication of skill or courage. Other unknown leaders have become famous for both. We have come to regard JACKSON and ASHBY with the respect always due to gallant and skillful soldiers, whatever their political errors. SYDNEY JOHNSTON stood higher in the roll of honor, after his defeat and death, than before. But BEAUREGARD is the BEAUREGARD of a year ago—the hero of unfought fields, and the conqueror of future enemies. Not only a humbug, but half-suspected to be a myth, it has really come to be a matter of small interest to know where the invisible warrior has for a moment a local habitation. The magic of the name is quite gone forever.

The President's Visit to West Point.

The announcement of President LINCOLN'S passage through New-York, on the way to West Point, occasioned yesterday a profound feeling of surprise. Ingenuity was utterly defeated in the effort to interpret the object of the sudden journey—a general impression that it was to borrow the military counsel of Gen. SCOTT that the President seized this moment to leave Washington, affording the only probable solution of the mystery. Gen. SCOTT is rusticating in the shadow of the Highlands. His health is too seriously shaken to admit of a trip to the Capital, there to afford the Government the results of his invaluable experience and calm sagacity; and the obvious alternative is for the Government to wait upon the veteran. Here, for the present, must be the limit of guess-work, touching this unexpected and obscure Presidential progress.

The very general sense of uneasiness occasioned by the news is not perhaps unnatural. The first feeling would justly be, that some exceedingly trying crisis in the fate of the nation had been reached, when the head of the Government, apparently distrusting his customary advisers, seeks the aid and counsel of a retired and exhausted servant of the people. Men only resort to oracles in extremities unmistakably desperate. Mr. LINCOLN has hitherto relied entirely upon the military advisers with whom, on the retirement of Gen. SCOTT, he prudently surrounded himself, reserving always, of course, a careful revisal of the opinions submitted to him to the forum of common sense—in the President's case a tribunal of much shrewdness and wisdom. It is a circumstance of profound significance that he finds reason at the present moment to desire maturer counsels. Assuming that consultation with Gen. SCOTT is really the object of the journey, it may be fairly inferred that the principle, *dignus vindice nodus* applies, and that a point of more than usual gravity has to be decided upon. And it is rather curious that the popular apprehension seems to have selected "danger to Washington" as the key-note of the business.

It may assist, perhaps, in relieving some of the unsettled feeling upon this head, to remember that since the 22d of February, 1861, when Mr. LINCOLN entered Washington incognito and by night, he has never been absent from the Capital, unless in the direction from which danger menaced. To his friends and advisers, he early explained his determination not to leave Washington for an hour so long as the slightest danger impended over it. His strict adherence to this self-prescribed law is a warrant that the Capital is now thoroughly secure. Had any peril threatened; were there the slightest fear that MCCLELLAN might be borne down by the enemy who would follow his shattered columns into Washington as they might so easily have done on the fatal 21st of July; or that the swift-moving JACKSON, returning upon his tracks, should realize his baffled plan of descending upon the Capital from Harper's Ferry; we may be sure the President would not be two hundred miles from his post of duty. His absence is indeed a pledge of security.

It is probably this sense of safety that has authorized Mr. LINCOLN to take the present step. In his companion, Gen. POPE, he is known to repose all the confidence of friendship, with ample trust in his military skill. In such society, to resort to the hero of the Mexican war, and with him to revise the programme of the war; to see how far and how wisely the original views of SCOTT himself have been deviated from; to take advantage of the veteran's criticisms upon the soldiership of the young leaders, who now conduct the active operations of the campaign; these are abundantly sufficient motives for the Executive visit, and will be found, we venture to predict, to be its entire inspiration.

A QUEER REBEL CHARACTERISTIC.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of last Saturday, in noticing the impatience of the rebel army for the combat, remarks: "Our men (the rebels) are burning to distinguish themselves. *They treat the foe with profound contempt* in any and every arm of the service." And further on, the same journal says that the "Federal troops feel in no hurry to attempt the capture of Richmond, for they are aware that the *best blood of the South* is ready to be shed in its defence." In these statements is undoubtedly to be discovered the whole secret of the recent movements of the rebels, which have so mystified mankind. It was the profound contempt of the "best blood" which flowed in the veins of the enormous rebel host under BEAUREGARD which led it to march contemptuously away from the region polluted by the presence of our Western troops. The flight of Gen. LOVELL and his high-blooded rebels from New-Orleans was only an indication of their contempt for the plebeian, Gen. BUTLER. The evacuation of Memphis by the rich-blooded rebels who lately occupied it, was only because they would not deign to walk the streets trodden by our soldiers. Gen. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, surrendered to Col. FITCH last week, either because he had too profound a contempt for the Ex-Senator to defile his blade with Yankee blood, or else because he was not willing to lose any of his own precious liquor. And so in a hundred other recent cases of rebel manœuvering and skedaddling; they were all out of contempt for us. It would not astonish us if the already profound contempt of the rebels at Richmond grew so very profound ere long that they could not think of fighting our troops at all, but should withdraw in a dignified and contemptuous manner to a more airy situation. We had thought that the contempt for Northern soldiers was pretty well extracted from the rebels by this time. But it seems that it is strong as ever; and that all past lessons have taught them nothing. We venture to say that if they remain at Richmond much longer, the element of profound contempt will be effectually and finally extracted from their best blood. Not till that is done, will they become good democratic citizens.

Mediation Exploded—Important Declaration of the British Government.

The British Government has once more, through its official spokesmen, in each House of Parliament, made solemn and emphatic renewal of its determination to preserve a strict neutrality between the contestants in the great struggle on the American Continent. These mile-stones by the way are useful and reassuring, and never more so than at the present moment. Rumors of intervention, in the form of mediation, have, of late, been again rife—a flock of "noisome and timorous birds, prognosticating a day of sects and schisms." What availed it that great successes over the whole field of war gave pledge of its speedy termination in the crushing of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union, if foreign jealousy would see in this all the more reason for stepping in and baulking a result it fears? It is not to be denied, the conviction is not altogether baseless that the moment of the greatest danger of interference from abroad is precisely that when plainly our triumph draws nigh. If there exist in the breasts of European statesmen a desire to secure the permanent division of the United States—and without doubt this desire forms *one* of the elements in the complex web of wishes, hopes and fears entering into the Old World statesman's calculation—now is the moment when it must press with the greatest weight.

As though completely to justify this view of the matter, the European atmosphere has, for the past few weeks been filled with rumors of mediation on the part of England and France in the affairs of the United States. And it was obviously with a desire that the rumors *might* prove true that Earl CARNARVON in the House of Lords, on the 13th inst., and Mr. HOPWOOD in the House of Commons, on the same day, called on Government for a statement as to the truth of the matter as to the reports of mediation. The response, so satisfactory to us, must have been a fearful wet blanket to rebel hopes. In the Upper House, Earl RUSSELL, on behalf of the Government, said that he was "glad the question of mediation had been put, *for such rumors were likely to lead to much mischief*. Her Majesty's Government had made no proposal to France in reference thereto, and the French Government had made no proposal to England. *Therefore there had been no correspondence of any kind on the subject between the two Governments.* Without, however, giving any opinion as to the propriety of offering mediation at some future day, if circumstances shall prove favorable, he must say that *the present time appeared to him most inopportune.* He considered that in the embittered state of feeling in America, it would lead to no good, and but retard the time for such an offer being favorably made." After the same kind precisely was the official response of Lord PALMERSTON in the Lower House. "No communication," he said, "had been received from the French Government on the subject, and as to the British Government, they had *no intention at present to offer mediation.*"

We take it that these declarations are a frank and full avowal of British policy, without any lurking diplomatic guile or statecraft. Thus accepted, it is most satisfactory to us, as well as honorable to England, and cannot fail to have a very happy effect. It is, to be sure, but an act of justice; but there are occasions when an act of justice, conspicuously rendered, has an imputed merit beyond its intrinsic worth. Henceforth we know it's "hands off" in the awful work put upon us. Neither France nor England has any present purpose of interfering in our affairs, and it will require a total change of situation to develop any such purpose. It is well—well that they do not mean to wake up those thunders which would shake the firm-based continents to their centre. We are to be left free to conclude this war in our own time and way. We ask no better. Those secessionist wasps that have been buzzing of intervention and mediation in the French and English journals must now find their occupation gone.

WAREHOUSING GOODS—AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—We publish in another column a decision of Judge SMALLEY'S, in the United States District Court, which is of interest to importers and to all parties who have business to transact at the Custom-house. It appears that Mr. LULING, of this City, entered sugars at the Custom-house for warehouse, and afterwards offered an export entry of them. This was refused at the Custom-house because, as it was claimed, the goods had been fraudulently undervalued in the previous entry. The goods were thereupon seized by the Collector, and a suit was instituted to forfeit them for the undervaluation. The claimant then proposed to give bonds to the Court for the value of the goods. Judge BETTS decided, on motion, that the amount of the bonds should be the value of the goods, without the duties and bonds to this amount were given, and a renewed application was made to enter them for export; but it was again refused, the Collector taking the ground that the goods were still in custody of the Court, because, although bonds had been given for their value, yet it was necessary, in order to their discharge, that the claimant should file a certificate that the duties had been "paid or secured to be paid," which certificate he declined to give to the claimant. The claimant then procured a certificate to be signed by a Deputy-Collector, at the Custom-house, which contained these words, and filing it with the Court, obtained an absolute order of discharge, and the Marshal thereupon discharged the goods from custody, so that the reason given by the Collector for refusing the export entry no longer existed. But it was claimed that the Deputy-Collector, when he signed the certificate, did so inadvertently, thinking it was to be used for a different purpose, and thus that it was unauthorized, and thereupon this motion was made on behalf of the United States to take that certificate off from the files as improperly given, and to set aside the order of discharge.

It will be seen that the effect of the ground taken at the Custom-house would be, that whenever goods were entered for warehouse, the Collector need only to order them to be seized, for any cause whatever, in order thus to be able to deprive the importer of all right to reëxport them at all.

The Court, however, did not allow any such doctrine to prevail, but held that the certificate, though signed by a Deputy Collector, was as binding upon the United States as if signed by the Collector himself; and moreover, that the certificate was true, and the duties had been "secured" by the Warehouse Bond. The Court accordingly denied the motion to take the certificate off from the files, and ordered the order of discharge to stand.

Three Notable Measures Acted on by Congress in Two Days.

Congress, on Monday and yesterday, took final action upon, and sent to the President for his signature, three bills of vital National importance.

The first was the National Tax bill, which passed on Monday, and which we have already noticed.

Yesterday, final and favorable action was taken by the House upon the Senate's amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill; and the measure, having gone through all its legislative stages, has been engrossed and is now awaiting Mr. LINCOLN'S return from West Point. We suppose there is little doubt that both of these measures will receive the President's approval when he returns to headquarters. The latter is indeed a wonderful measure for a Government to adopt while waging a gigantic war for its own existence. But as the proportions of the rebellion are diminishing, these great pacific measures of internal unity and harmony come up to engage the attention of the country. The telegraph has already preceded the railroad to California. With almost electric rapidity the wires were stretched across the great plains over the Rocky Mountains and on to the Pacific. The railroad thread will be stretched westward slower than the electric thread; but when once the energies and the capital of the nation are brought to bear upon the work, there is no doubt that that too will be done with a rapidity no less wonderful. When, a year ago, the heaven-defying proportions of this rebellion were first comprehended, no one could have foretold that a few brief months would produce such a change as we already see. To many people the work of suppressing it seemed almost hopeless, and to foreign nations it appeared impossible. But the giant blows of the people have already brought it low. So the great Pacific work we are now about to undertake, in our attempt to span the Continent with a railroad, looks almost like a visionary undertaking—though it has been so long a subject of cool discussion, and a fundamental plank in political platforms. But when once the work is begun, the difficulties will, one after the other, rapidly disappear, and we have no doubt that the iron road will have reached the Rocky Mountains before the close of Mr. LINCOLN'S term of office—if he signs the present bill.

The other measure upon which final legislative action was taken yesterday, was that relating to Mormonism—a measure of far narrower range than the others, but whose importance cannot long be overlooked. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the House bill prohibiting polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and annulling the laws of Utah on that subject. We have already expressed our opinion on this measure; and we still think the end aimed at might have been accomplished in an easier way. But the bill has now gone up to the White House, and is a subject only for Executive action.

These three great measures await the President's consideration and action on his return from his tour to West Point. No graver civil subjects have occupied his attention since first he was seated in the Presidential chair.

HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS.—The army of the Southwest, the health and sanitary condition of which during the last half year have been about as bad as could be, will rapidly improve, notwithstanding the advent of the hot weather, now that it has been removed from the unwholesome region around Corinth—the malarious river bottoms of Southern Tennessee. That part of it stationed at Memphis will be in a fine, high, healthy region, which our troops in the deadly swamps of Cairo last Summer greatly longed to occupy. The column which has gone to East Tennessee will be in the very healthiest region of America—among the hills and life-giving breezes of that romantic section; and if it pushes forward into Southwestern Virginia, it will find much the same conditions and climate. The troops required to Summer along the line of Northern Alabama and Mississippi, can now select positions with good sanitary conditions—and there are plenty of such—where the health of the men will be maintained and improved. The rebels fled from Corinth at a most opportune moment, in this point of view, for our army. Since it encamped in Southern Tennessee, five months ago, it lost five by disease to one by the enemy. But now neither the enemy nor malaria are likely to give it much more trouble.

In the other divisions of the army the health of our troops is remarkable. At New-Orleans the papers note the amount of sickness as being very small. In Florida they have enjoyed uninterrupted good health. In South Carolina, notwithstanding that we occupy the most malarious section of the State, and our troops have had to do the hardest kind of field work, yet, owing to the admirable sanitary regulations ordered and enforced by Gen. HUNTER, there has been, in most of the regiments, a remarkable exemption from disease. One or two of the regiments have suffered somewhat, but the health of others has been so noteworthy that a special scientific investigation has been ordered into its causes. Our regiments in North Carolina have been models of good health; and notwithstanding they have had some stiff fights with the rebels, the average mortality has been smaller than among the same number of persons in civil life. The regiments in Western Virginia have suffered severely during the last three months, owing to the extraordinary hardships and exposure to which they have been subjected; but the region is one of the healthiest in the world, and the men, now that they have had leisure to recuperate, are again in fine condition. The troops around Washington do not show much more than the average mortality. The army of Gen. MCCLELLAN, since it was encamped on the Chickahominy, has, of course, suffered from the complaints that grow out of a malarious soil; but, so far as we get returns, we judge that the sickness is very much less, and much less fatal than some have represented. Taking the army in general, in all its divisions, and over the whole extent of the rebel country, and certainly the nation has cause of gratitude for its general good health and favorable sanitary condition and prospects.

Material Condition of the Combatants.

There is hardly any point in which a comparison between the North and the South is devoid of interest, or where the results of a comparison do not show abundantly how utterly foolish was this rebellion. If we look at the number of soldiers only, this will be so; but even numbers are not of the first importance. In the sinews of war, in munitions, in artillery, in supplies of every kind, there is hardly any comparison to be instituted between the two sections. So, too, in the effects which the war has produced. One traveling through the North finds but little token of an impaired prosperity. He finds the laborer in the fields and the cities, as bustling and noisy with trade as ever. Some signs of war he sees in the number of uniforms which he meets everywhere, and the columns of the newspapers show that the war is the paramount object of interest. But the people are cheerful and happy; they bear the burdens and the anxieties which the war brings upon them lightly. The feeling of public calamity necessarily connected with war is swallowed up in love of country and of the cause. How is it at the South? Universal testimony tells us that the case is exactly reversed. Through large tracts of country the lands are going to waste for lack of labor. A National Captain who was taken at Bull Run and sent South, then brought back to Richmond, and then sent to Salisbury, N. C., writes, that on this trip the crowds at the stations "*were dull and silent.* Every one that spoke said 'I wish the war was over.' It begins to look dark to them." A Union man, who escaped through Tennessee some months ago, said that the people there had come to speak universally in suppressed tones, and not a hopeful man was to be seen. Rebellion and treason have carried with them their own punishment, and at the hearths of the rebels sit those

"Shapes hot from Tartarus.
Wan treachery with his thirsty dagger drawn;
Suspicion, poisoning his brother's cup."

As to the privations of the luxuries and even the necessaries of life, the contrast is still more remarkable. When we have secured peace again, so that light can be let into those dark regions, we shall hear many a tale of horror, of the sufferings which treason has brought upon the people. And if this is so among the people generally, how much more will it be the case with the sick and wounded soldiers. Consider how different the facts are in the two cases. Our soldiers, if they are prostrated by wounds or disease, are borne at once by swift ships to the abundance of the North. Our great cities open their doors to them, and pour about them all that is needed for their comfort. And science and skill direct strong hands and willing hearts how to bring them all appliances for the recovery of health. But what of the Southern soldiers? What must have been the condition of those 10,000 who fell wounded at Fair Oaks? Where could they be carried? Richmond is full of them. Where else could they go? Where are the cities which could receive them? The South is not a land of cities, but of plantations. Think, too, what want must prevail of hospital stores. We can judge something of it by seeing how eagerly the rebels seize any of ours, where success gives them opportunity. And if the statistics of the wounded in a battle show so fearfully, even under the best circumstances, how more than fearful must the mortality among these men have been. If the facts are ever ascertained, it will surely be a dreadful page in history.

And when in addition to the wounded of Fair Oaks there are heaped up the wounded of the Titanic combat now impending, what horrors must there surely be. We draw consolation, however, from the firm belief that victory will bless our arms, and that the wounded of the rebels also will thus be within reach of the abundance of the North, and that they shall have the comparison brought home to them, not only between Northern abundance and Southern barrenness, but also between Northern kindness and Southern ferocity.

Another Trouble in Utah.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, June 16.

A band of persons, numbering about 1,000 men, women and children, under the leadership of one MORRIS, who claimed to be the "Prophet Moses, reappeared on earth," formed a settlement thirty miles north of this city, and committed numerous depredations on the citizens in the vicinity. They refused to labor for their support, believing that the Lord would supply their wants. Three of their number, disgusted with the imposition, attempted to leave, but were arrested and placed in confinement, heavily ironed. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Chief Justice KINEY, which was treated with contempt. A sufficient time having elapsed for producing the prisoners, a second writ, together with an order for the arrest of MORRIS for contempt, and for the arrest of the leaders of the gang for false imprisonment, was issued. For the execution of this, a posse of 250 infantry and artillery was ordered out on the 11th by Acting Governor FULLER MORRIS, and his men strongly intrenched and thoroughly armed.

Fighting ensued. Two of the Marshal's posse were killed. On the 15th the rebels pretended to surrender, but resisted anew as soon as our attacking party approached. In a hand to hand fight, MORRIS was killed, and another leader mortally wounded. The rebels were then overcome. Several women and children were killed during the siege, the Morrisites refusing to remove them to a place of safety. The prisoners captured number 147, and will be brought to Court to-morrow.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 24.

The establishment of PARTRIDGE & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants, Second-street, was burned last night. Loss between $40,000 and $50,000; fully insured.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

The Treasury Note Bill Passed in the House.

The Pacific Railroad Bill Gone to the President.

POLYGAMY PROHIBITED IN THE TERRITORIES.

Veto of the Bill to Allow Small Notes in the District of Columbia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 24.

NO WAR NEWS.

Dispatches received to-day at the War Department indicate quiet in all directions. The telegraph lines are in good working order to all important points.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND RICHMOND.

The party of Representatives and their friends who left in the steamer *Baltimore* Friday evening returned yesterday afternoon, having visited Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, the Gosport Navy-yard, Yorktown and White House. They report a gradual increase in the number of Unionists at Norfolk and Portsmouth, but are of the unanimous opinion that, for the most part, the general sentiment is one of antipathy to the Government. Two-thirds of those who have taken the oath of allegiance were formerly employed in the Navy-yard, and the presumption is that they think by this course to have the yard restored to its former condition. All who have visited the ruins are strong in their expressions of condemnation, and will do all that can be done to prevent a reconstruction. The White House is still guarded. Reports were in circulation at that point yesterday, that it would soon be taken for officers' quarters. A party of gentlemen, who left Yorktown last evening, give very unsatisfactory accounts as to the condition of our hospitals at that point. The sick and wounded lack that attention which is justly due them, and complain bitterly of their treatment. There are about two thousand soldiers on the sick and wounded list.

Persons who visited Yorktown within the past week on a tour of inspection, and who were opposed to McCLELLAN's movements before that tour, are now convinced of the propriety of his plan of operation. After reviewing the roads, bridges and parallels made by him, and their close proximity to the rebel fortifications, they have come to the conclusion that if let alone he will take Richmond in the same manner.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Treasury Note bill has passed the House by Yeas, 70; Nays, 46.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The treaty between the United States and Mexico for the extradition of criminals is officially proclaimed. The offences are confined to principals, accessories or accomplices, as to murder, assassination, piracy, forgery, counterfeiting, larceny, &c., and kidnapping, the last defining the same to be the taking and carrying away of a free person by force or deception. The provisions of the treaty are not applied in any manner to any crime or offence of a purely political character, nor shall it embrace the return of fugitive slaves.

PASSES.

The Secretary of War, to-day, ordered that all applications for passes or permits for persons or property within the lines of the United States forces shall hereafter be made to Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH, Military Governor of the District of Columbia, and be subjected to such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

A CAPTURE.

The Navy Department has received dispatches stating that, on the night of the 7th inst., the schooner *Rowena*, formerly the *Garibaldi*, 70 tons burden, built opposite New-Orleans, ran into Stono River and anchored near the entrance, not knowing it to be in our possession She was, therefore, taken prisoner, we having seven gunboats in that vicinity. She was last from Nassau, and had a cargo of lead and a few shoes. She was taken by the *Pawnee* and sent to Philadelphia.

THE ACT TO PUNISH FRAUD.

The following order has just been issued from the War Department:

"The Secretary is of the opinion that the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts on the part of the Government, approved June 2, 1862, applies only to such contracts as under the laws and regulations in force at the time of its passage, were required to be in writing. The execution of the act in any other sense is utterly impracticable, and an attempt otherwise to enforce it would everywhere instantly arrest the operations of our forces. It is therefore ordered that all contracts which by the present regulations are prescribed to be made in writing, shall be made in quintuplicate, of which four shall be disposed of according to such regulations, and one shall be sent by the officers making and signing the same, to the Return Office of the Department of the Interior, within thirty days after the contract is made, together with all proposals, and a copy of any advertisement published by him touching the same, attached and verified in the manner required by the act above specified."

POSTAL MATTERS.

Information has been received at the Post-office Department that the service by the Overland Mail Company was recommenced on the 19th inst. The mails from Colorado for the past month were visibly increased by the heavy immigration which has gone thither this Spring; while the presence of an increased number of troops at Forts Kearney and Laramie will account for an increase at those points. On the night of the 18th inst. there were received at St. Joseph, Mo., twenty-six pouches, under the brass lock, and ten under the iron lock, being mail matter which has been delayed by the late troubles.

During the past two or three days several Post-offices have been reopened in Tennessee, and mail facilities are being gradually extended throughout the State.

GEN. POPE.

Major-Gen. POPE arrived here to-day and is enthusiastically welcomed. He appears in deep black citizen's dress, and is not generally recognized while moving about his hotel this evening. He was requested to visit Washington to consult with the military authorities, if consistent with his duties in the West.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 24.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented several petitions from citizens of New-York, asking for the immediate passage of a bankrupt act.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the statements, evidence, &c., in the report of JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT DALE OWEN in regard to certain contracts to furnish arms to the Government, and inquire what legislation is necessary to punish Senators and Representatives who shall lend their official influence to procure contracts, and who shall accept, directly or indirectly, any money or other reward, or compensation either certain or contingent therefor. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Finance Committee, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of the volunteer force bounties.

After discussion it was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill authorizing the Government to accept League Island, in the Delaware River, for naval purposes. He spoke at some length in favor of the passage of the bill, claiming that the events of the war had conclusively shown that the Government must have a large and well-appointed navy, and must have some point convenient and accessible, at which to commence the erection of such a navy. At present we have not the conveniences for building such a navy as the honor and interest of the country demand. He referred to the immense naval establishments of England and France, as compared with the scanty conveniences of the United States for navy-yards, &c. England has an area at her seven principal navy-yards of 530 acres, and including the island of St. Mary's, 814 acres, with a water frontage, not including slips and docks, of nearly five miles, 41 building slips and 29 dry-docks. France has an area at her five principal yards of 1,127 acres, nearly 12 miles water front, 75 building slips and 26 large dry-docks. This Government has in its remaining yards 21,818 acres of area, 4,300 feet of water frontage, 12 building slips and four dry-docks, two of which are comparatively useless. This Government has no conveniences at all for building iron vessels. League Island has great advantages for a large naval establishment; has an area of about 600 acres, and a water front of nearly six miles; especially advantageous for building iron ships, being in fresh water, as salt water is injurious to iron vessels. This island is also near a great commercial city, near to the great iron and coal fields of Pennsylvania, and from its position it is entirely defensible.

The confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said history would hand down to the future, with execration and condemnation, many of the acts of the present day. Arbitrary and despotic power are now not satisfied with trampling on every constitutional right of our citizens, but has dared profanely to enter the temple of Justice and drag her minister from the altar. He who thus invades the temple of Justice proves himself a tyrant, capable of any assault on the liberties of the people. Under the pretence of suppressing a causeless rebellion, the Executive Department of the Government were, in his judgment, daily engaged in the grossest violations of the fundamental law. Who are they who are thus murdering civil liberty? Those who, in the pretense of philanthropy, having plunged the country into all the horrors of civil war, now evidence their sincerity by shouting "loyalty," while engaged in destroying the liberties of the people, and even go so far as to dare impeach the loyalty of those men who dare to stand by the Constitution. He said it was his deliberate, solemn conviction that either abolitionism or constitutional liberty must forever die. The two cannot exist together. Abolitionism has for the time being, dissolved the Union, and while it lives the Union will remain dissolved. No free people either will or ought to submit to its sway. It has been the author of all our political woes. Abolitionism has always been aggressive on the liberties of the Government, and culminated in the attempt to invade a peaceful State. Then the Republican Party, in the same aggressive spirit, nominated a man for the Presidency who declared that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," and the war-clouds immediately began to threaten. Senator CRITTENDEN offered a compromise which would have averted the war, but abolitionism refused the compromise and deliberately chose war. Then arose the cry of "On to Richmond," when we met with the bloody defeat at Manassas. Then Congress passed a resolution that the only object of the war was to suppress the rebellion, and nothing else, and the loyal people of the Border States took heart and courage. How has Congress kept the pledge? They have abolished Slavery in the District of Columbia, and established a paradise for free negroes from Delaware and Maryland, and these are supported by taxing white men. They are paying negro teamsters $30 a month, while our white soldiers are working for $13 a month. They have legalized negro testimony. They have taken this time to establish diplomatic relations with Hayti and Liberia, and the council chambers of the nation have been turned into a house of wailing for the wrongs of the negro. He contended that the present war was not merely an insurrection or rebellion, but a great revolution. He would take the admissions of the Senator from Vermont, (COLLAMER) and the Senator from Pennsylvania, (COWAN) and assume that the present Confederate Government is a government *de facto*. He contended that when an old government is fully ousted, and a new one firmly established, those who give allegiance to the latter cannot be punished for treason to the former. The right of revolution has been asserted in this country, and he thought it settled that where a revolution is inaugurated under circumstances where success seems probable, it may become the duty of every citizen to yield allegiance to the new government; and where there is only a reasonable probability of success, such support to the new government is not a felony which will subject such citizens to imprisonment and death, or the confiscation of their property. It is not right to visit severe punishment on men for doing what they conscientiously believe to be right. A large mass of these men at the South believe that they are right—that they owe allegiance to their State as well as to the Government. Humanity, charity, and all the usages of the civilized world cry out against severe punishment of those who yield allegiance to a Government *de facto*, where a Government *de jure* ceased to protect them, or have any power. He denied that there was any cause or justification for the present revolution. He admitted the right of the Government to prevent the secession of any State, but such right was not derived from any authority in the Constitution, but from the right of self-preservation. He thought that if there had been no Slavery in the Southern States, there would never have been any Confiscation bills. The passage of this bill will only tend to prolong the war, and make the separation of the States complete.

The Vice-President here laid before the Senate a message from the President, returning the bill authorizing the issue of small notes in the District of Columbia, without his signature, and stating his objections to the bill.

To the Senate of the United States:

The bill, which has passed the House of Representatives and Senate, entitled "An Act to repeal that part of an Act of Congress which prohibits the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars in the District of Columbia," has received my attentive consideration, and I now return it to the Senate, in which it originated.

The bill proposes to repeal the existing legislation prohibiting the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, within the District of Columbia, without permitting the issuing of such bills by banks not now legally authorized to issue them. In my judgment, it will be found impracticable, in the present condition of the currency, to make such a discrimination. The banks have generally suspended specie payment, and a legal sanction given to the circulation of the irredeemable notes of one class of them will almost certainly be so extended in practical operation as to include those of all classes, whether authorized or unauthorized. If this view be correct, the currency of the District, should this act become a law, would certainly and greatly deteriorate, to the serious injury of honest trade and honest labor.

Second—This bill seems to contemplate no end, which cannot otherwise be more certainly and beneficially attained. During the existing war, it is peculiarly the duty of the National Government to secure to the people a sound circulating medium. This duty has been, under existing circumstances, satisfactorily performed, in part at least, by authorizing the issue of United States notes receivable for all Government dues, except customs, and made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except interest on the public debt. The object of this bill submitted to me—namely, that of providing a small note currency, during the present suspension—can be fully accomplished by authorizing the issue, as part of the emission of United States notes necessary by the circumstances of the country, of notes of a similar character, but of a less denomination than $5. Such an issue would answer all the beneficial purposes of the bill, would save a considerable amount to the Treasury, would greatly facilitate payment to soldiers and other creditors of small sums, and would furnish to the people a currency as safe as their own Government.

Entertaining these objections to the bill, I feel myself constrained to withhold from it my approval, and return it for the further consideration and action of Congress.

JUNE 23, 1862. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) was earnestly in favor of the passage of the bill from the House, and as earnestly opposed to the passage of the bill as reported by the Special Committee, as he thought the latter, in many of its provisions, entirely without the support of the Constitution, and in violation of some of its most important provisions. In the first place, it mitigates the punishment of treason. Treason has always been regarded as the most heinous of crimes, and he did not think this the proper time to reduce such an offence down to an equality with petit larceny. Again, the bill from the Special Committee seizes the property of every rebel of every class, whether ringleader or person forced into the rebel army, without any distinction. It also provides for a criminal prosecution in a Court, not according to the proceedings prescribed by the Constitution. It dispenses with trial by jury, and with the right of a person to be present at his trial. It also takes away his property contrary to due process of law according to the Constitution. He argued at some length, and quoted various authorities to show that the due process of law required by the Constitution, required a trial by jury and the presence of the party in Court, to answer the charge against him before he could be condemned or punished. This bill punishes a party for his non-appearance in Court voluntarily to answer to the charge against him, by taking away all his property, thus turning over to the Court that which Congress dare not do, and which the Court is expressly forbidden to do. This was a degradation of the Judiciary, and he would never vote for any such bill.

Executive Session, Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 24.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the payment of the bounties to volunteers under the act of July last. Passed.

A similar bill was recently lost in a Committee of Conference—the managers failing to agree on some of the amendments.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, which was passed, referring to a Select Committee of Seven all the papers and memorials on file relating to a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the American side.

The bill authorizing an additional issue of $150,000,000 of United States Treasury notes was then considered.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) ineffectually sought to add a proviso, that no new notes shall be issued under this act when the bonds of the United States can be sold or negotiated at not less than par.

The bill was then passed by Yeas, 76; Nays, 46.

[NOTE.—The bill is exactly the same as introduced by Mr. STEVENS, and published in the latter part of last week, with the exception of the amendment made yesterday.]

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen of Illinois, Baker, Biddle, Brown of Rhode Island, Buffington, Calvert, Clements, Cobb, Roscoe Conkling, Corning, Cravens, Crisfield, Dawes, Delano, Dunlap, Eliot, English, Foulke, Goodwin, Grider, Harding, Johnson, Law, Menzies, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps of Missouri, Porter, Rice of Massachusetts, Richardson, Sheffield, Shiel, Styles, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Vibbard, Wadsworth, Walton of Vermont, Ward, Webster, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff.

A resolution was passed to print 75,000 copies of the income and internal tax-bills passed yesterday, with an index and marginal references.

The Senate's amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill were concurred in—104 against 31.

The consideration of the bill for the construction of a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan was postponed till Monday.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the House bill prohibiting polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and disapproving and annulling the laws of Utah on that subject. The offence is punishable with a fine of not exceeding $500, and imprisonment for five years. Considerable miscellaneous business of comparatively little consequence was transacted.

Adjourned.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at Princeton College—Address by Rev. T. L. Cuyler—Junior Exhibition.

The Commencement exercises of Nassau Hall, the third oldest College in America, are in progress this week. Yesterday, at 11 A. M., the members of the Whig and Cliosophic Societies met in the Chapel of the College, and proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church, where the exercises were held. The President of the College, Rev. Dr. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., presided, and introduced the orator of the day, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, a graduate of the College and a member of the Cliosophic Society, which, by rule, was entitled to the orator of the day.

Mr. CUYLER's address, which was quite worthy of his reputation, was listened to by an audience which crowded the large church. He began with a glowing tribute to the College, its history, and the eminence of its graduates. He said: "I have come to revisit the spot where DICKINSON and DAVIES watched beside the cradle of academic culture, in a rustic hamlet; where WITHERSPOON's voice rang for liberty above the thunder of hostile guns; where SOUTHARD and FRELINGHUYSEN (New-Jersey's Castor and Pollux) began their bright career; where young BIDDLE mused beside the Castalian fount, and BRAINARD TAYLOR mused beside the cross; where JAMES MADISON sinewed his strength for great constitutional combats; above all, the spot from which President EDWARDS, America's greatest philosopher, soared upward in his chariot of fire—his sepulchre still with you until this day." The orator then reviewed the characters of the eminent men who had been connected with Princeton, and paid fitting eulogies upon Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Prof. HENRY, Prof. DOD and Dr. ADDISON ALEXANDER. From this he passed to his theme, "The Highest use of Intellect," as displayed in learning and eloquence.

The learning was to be distributed as a reservoir distributes its waters. No man was to monopolize his own attainments. The nature and essence of true eloquence was then depicted, and a full description given of the great Senatorial combat between WEBSTER and HAYNE of South Carolina. From this the orator passed to the great questions of the hour. He said that the great problem is, "How to restore, how to rebuild, how to perpetuate the grandest Federated Government that ever shed its sunshine on a people." The old Union had been made weak by the discordance of Northern and Southern ideas and ethics in regard to labor and the organism of society. The clay and iron in the feet of the national image had refused to coalesce. The antagonism had been increasing for a quarter of a century, until disunity had become disunion! The one remedy was in bringing about a homogeneousness of society and institutions North and South. "The South has been becoming more and more feudal and aristocratic. The North more and more democratic.

In the restored Union, the speaker predicted a unity of views and sympathies, founded on a oneness of social institutions and of constitutional principles.

The orator closed with a stirring appeal to the young men before him to give themselves in hearty self-sacrifice for their whole country. The orator's whole address breathed the most thorough and uncompromising devotion to Union and liberty. The possibility of the overthrow of the Republic was treated as a phantasm of absurdity, and the young men were exhorted to stand by the starry ensign of the Union until its folds wrapped round them as their winding sheet.

After the conclusion of the oration, the members of the two Societies adjourned to their respective halls for the transaction of their regular annual business. This done, the Alumni met in the "Commons," where they had a pleasant social gathering, friends meeting after many years of separation.

The exercises of the evening, which belonged entirely to the Junior class, attracted an assemblage as large as that of the morning. The orations of the Juniors were characterized by personal excellence. The rivalry between the two Societies was stimulated by their respective friends, and it would be difficult to mark those who were most favored by the applause of the assemblage.

The exercises of the day were enlivened by the music of a band engaged for the occasion. To-day the regular commencement exercises will take place.

Commencement of the Senior Department of Girls' School (Public) No. 47.

A large gathering of invited guests attended the Commencement exercises of the Girls' School in Twelfth-street, presided over by Miss LYDIA F. WADLEIGH, Principal. Chancellor FERRIS, Judge DALY and the City Superintendent of Public Schools, with his assistant, and some dozen others, trustees, &c., occupied the platform. The Principal sat toward the front of the platform, and assisted Mr. EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., who read off the order of exercises. Mr. J. F. BRISTOW, who has charge of the musical department of the school, presided at the piano. Singing and prayer, concluding with a pretty chorus, "Chapel Bells," preceded the introductory composition, which was read by Miss ELECTA D. HALL. Another, by her classmate, Miss ANNA E. SMITH, entitled "Obstacles Incentives to Exertion," and a sweet solo by EMMA S. THOMPSON, comprised the first part of the entertainment, after which came a sort of poetical, historical, oratorical prophecy, conducted by the graduating class. It was called: "The Past, Present and Future of the Class of 1862, as Portrayed by its Poet, Historian, Orator and Prophet." The essays were original, and very rich in personal allusions to the proclivities of character and disposition displayed by the different members of the graduating class.

"A Little Leaven" followed, being a composition by LIZZIE MCCREADY, who touched upon politics as if she had been used to it, and declared that the leaven which is now permeating our constitutional loaf was set to rise by JOHN C. CORHOUN, at the moment he made out and presented to his South Carolinian constituents those first secession articles. Next came "Contentment," in a chorus of the whole department; after which the Valedictory, which dignified document was delivered by Miss MARY R. BISHOP.

The flow of soul seemed, upon this occasion, to precede the feast of reason, which was served up in very acceptable style by Hon. Judge DALY, after the young ladies had subsided amid the gauzy waves of their delicate costumes, to await the happy moment when a diploma should be handed each honored fair. The Judge admitted that he found himself in a quandary, inasmuch as the *Past* of these, his young auditors, had been so eloquently dwelt upon by their "Historian," their *Present* detailed by their "Poet," and their *Future* completely disposed of by the "Prophet," so that nothing was left him but to follow in the wake of one or all of these. He chose to speak of their future, as there he saw his safest ground. He led off with anything but a complimentary remark, reflecting, as it did, upon the women of America, who, he assured these rising representatives, ceased to improve in intellectual culture as soon as school duties were abandoned. They at once turned their attention to *getting married*. He passed a very high eulogium upon women who never married, and, excusing himself to the married ladies present, declared that they were frequently the most useful and delightful of their sex, and retained their intellectual fascinations so that even at the age of seventy they were more attractive to men of taste than the most brilliant physical beauty. His remarks were very humorous as well as sensible, and just as the ladies were fairly persuaded to listen to his plain talk with forbearance, deeming him, of course, without any other than bachelor experiences, he suddenly disappointed them by announcing himself one who had paid the highest compliment he could to their sex, by taking one of them to be his companion for life, and made his peace thorough by drawing pictures of true womanhood. He retired amid great applause.

An address was also made by Mr. S. S. RANDALL, in which he bestowed the highest possible praise upon the pupils who had so richly earned their diplomas. A distribution of these magic rolls then took place; each one was bound in red, white and blue silk. The young ladies wore badges of the same.

After all ceremony was concluded, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was given with remarkably fine effect, the audience rising at the close and joining in the life-stirring chorus. The hall was literally strewn with flowers. Huge bouquets and baskets of choice flowers were distributed about the platform, evergreen mottos and wreaths adorned the walls, and the very ceiling seemed to be shooting forth inverted plants. The arrangement of the ceiling, with its interlacing of evergreens and drooping bouquets, was unusual, and exceedingly appropriate to the decoration of such an expanse as that of the exhibition hall.

Mr. ED. ROBINSON, Jr., made a few remarks at the close. Thirty-one young ladies formed the graduating class. The exercises occupied over three hours.

The Eleventh Ward Homicide.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AFFRAY—THE RESULT OF THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Coroner NAUMANN yesterday afternoon impanneled a jury in the case of PETER GIBB, the German who, on Sunday morning last, was found in a dying condition upon the sidewalk, in Third-street near Avenue C. In the TIMES, of yesterday, we published all that was then known of the occurrence. Deputy-Coroner, Dr. BEACH, made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased, yesterday, and from that we learn that death was the result of an extensive fracture of the skull upon the left side of the head, extending from near the crown down to the left ear. There was also an abrasion over the left eye. A large quantity of congested blood was found upon all that portion of the brain over which the skull was found to be fractured. It is believed by some who have examined the condition of the deceased, that the blow which caused the injuries must have been given by a heavy iron weapon, while others claim that so serious a fracture could easily be produced by a violent fall upon the edge of the curb-stone. Very little additional light could be thrown upon this point yesterday, for the reason, that the Coroner was unable to take any testimony, owing to the lateness of the hour, when a suitable jury was obtained, and the *post-mortem* concluded. The further investigation of the case was then adjourned until 1 P. M. to-day, when it will be proceeded with at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house. All of the parties arrested on Monday night, upon the charge of having been engaged in the commission of the homicide, are in the meantime held at the Station to await the result of the inquest. There is considerable feeling upon the subject in that Ward among the friends of the respective parties. At the funeral of the deceased, which took place from his late residence yesterday afternoon, there was a large attendance of his relatives and acquaintances, and many were the expressions of sympathy for his family, and deep and loud were the curses pronounced against the party or parties, who, they alleged, were guilty of his murder. Coroner NAUMANN and his Deputy, also the Captain of the Eleventh Precinct and the officers under him, are doing everything in their power to ferret out, and bring to the bar of public justice, the parties guilty of this offence.

The Ladies' Home for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers—The Issue with the North Eastern Dispensary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By inserting the following correction of an error made in a statement with regard to the "Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers," signed "Visitor," published in your edition of yesterday, you will do an act of justice.

The two rooms on the first floor, therein represented as "indispensable to the comfort and convenience of the wards directly opposite," are not, as implied, used for dispensary purposes—the consulting and operating rooms being in the basement—but are reserved solely for the monthly meetings of the Board of Managers of the North Eastern Dispensary.

Can it be permitted that any part of this noble edifice, erected at public expense, should be applied to so insignificant a use, especially at this time, when the City is so loudly called upon to provide for the reception of thousands of our sick and wounded soldiers, and when other cities are giving their churches and houses for their accommodation? *Fiat justicia ruat que cœlum.* CITIZEN.

The Exhibition of Strawberries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your notice in to-day's TIMES of the "Exhibition of Strawberries," which, from the names of exhibitors and varieties, I perceive to be the one made on Friday and Saturday last at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, does great injustice both to exhibitors and to the mangement. I beg that you will allow me to make the statement that not a single exhibitor of the 30 or more, who contributed to our show, and intended to compete for the premiums offered by Mr. JUDD, failed to present his berries in time. PRINCE & Co.'s berries, which arrived late in the afternoon, were distinctly and *discreetly* marked "*Sixty-five varieties, for exhibition only.*" Very truly yours,

M. C. WELD, Editor *Agriculturist.*

Office *American Agriculturist*, June 24, 1862.

The Late Lieut.-Col. Palmer.

Lieut.-Col. PALMER, whose decease by typhoid fever, contracted in front of Richmond, we have already announced, was brevetted for gallant and meritorious services in the reconnoissances at Mathias Point and Flint's Hill, in Virginia, when the Army of the Potomac crossed the river to take possession of Manassas. His corps rank was that of Major of Topographical Engineers, and he was the second officer of that corps in Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff. He had distinguished himself at the hard-contested fight of Williamsburgh, receiving the approval of Gen. STONEMAN, who had specially asked for his services with his advance. On that occasion he was one of the first of our officers under the enemy's fire.

Col. PALMER was in charge of the Coast Survey Office at Washington, up to the time of joining the army for active military service in the field, and had distinguished himself there by his administrative power and tact in the management of the numerous persons immediately under his charge. He had also, for several years, taken part in the field operations of the Coast Survey.

He was prepared for usefulness as an Engineer by a voluntary course of studies at West Point, which in early youth he had been permitted by the Superintendent, Col. THAYER, to follow, by the aid of the Professors of the School.

In all the domestic relations of life, Col. PALMER was most excellent—a good son, brother and husband—his loss to his family is beyond repair.

He lived for usefulness, and few men have worked so fully up to the measure of the talent with which his Maker endowed him.

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the head and sore throat, cured by the novel and scientific principle, which restores hearing in the most hopeless cases, by the well-known occulist and aurist of New-York, Dr. VON EISENBERG.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness, accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated on my ear, removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to him. I am completely restored to hearing. JOSEPH MANNING,

No. 108 West 36th-st.

Office No. 38 Clinton-place, 8th-st., west of Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Straw Hats! Straw Hats!

WHITE'S NEW STYLES are both ELEGANT and DURABLE—well worthy the attention of all who desire to combine in a hat utility and beauty. Found only at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of the same name. A female attends ladies

The Orient Insurance Company

REMOVED

TO

NO. 43 WALL-STREET.

Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention.—A Popular Treatise, by Dr. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL. With Illustrations. Price 50 cents. CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway.

Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill,

No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

CONSULTATIONS

Until 3 P. M., daily.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

COFFIN—SLOCUM.—On Monday, June 23, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, Mr. CHARLES B. COFFIN to Miss PHEBE S. SLOCUM.

JANTZEN—REICKERT.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, in St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, JOSEPH JANTZEN to Miss MATILDA REICKERT.

DIED

ANDERSON.—On Sunday, the 22d inst., A. ANDERSON, aged 40 years.

The body was interred in the Evergreens Cemetery.

BAKER.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, June 23, LUKE BAKER, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave the New-Haven depot, 27th-st., at 11:45 A. M.

BROWN.—In Buffalo, on Thursday, June 19, MARGARET A., daughter of James C. and Margaret Brown, in the 14th year of her age.

BOGART.—In this City, on Monday evening, June 23, from a wound received at Fair Oaks, Lieut. A. SCHUYLER BOGART, of the First United States Chasseurs, son of the late Alwyn Bogart, M. D., in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and the Chasseurs in the City, also the members of the Seventh Company National Guard, are requested to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., on this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BALDWIN.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Chas. B. Fosdick, DAVID T. BALDWIN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BUSH.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, 24th inst., at his late residence, No. 57 Leroy-st., Hon. JAMES W. BUSH, Member of the Fifth Assembly District.

Due notice will be given of the funeral in to-morrow's (Thursday) papers

DORNBACH.—Suddenly, at his residence in 3d-st., fourth house north of 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on the night of the 21st inst., L. M. DORNBACH, S. B., aged 30 years.

The remains of Mr. Dornbach will be taken to Mechanicsburgh, Penn., to-morrow, the 25th inst., for interment.

FLINTOFF.—At Amesville, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 18, FRANCIS FLINTOFF, formerly of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 70th year of his age.

JAUNCEY.—Suddenly, by an accidental shot from a pistol, WILLIAM OSBORNE JAUNCEY, youngest son of the late Joseph Jauncey, M. D., of Westport, Conn., aged 12 years.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Messiah, Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 25, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, June 23, Mrs. MARGARET SMITH, aged 74 years and 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and the members of the Third Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in 23d-st., near 8th-av.

THOMSON.—In Stamford, Conn., on Friday, June 20, at the residence of David Robins, her brother-in-law, after a short illness, MARY, wife of David Thomson, and daughter of the late Ferris Finch, of New-York City.

Her remains were taken to Gardner, Mass., for interment.

WILKES.—In this City, on Monday, June 23, LOUISA M. WILKES, widow of the late Hamilton Wilkes, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Grace Church, on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 297.—June 24, 1862.

73, 65, 27, 2, 70, 13, 7, 61, 38, 39, 68, 40, 48.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 298.—June 24, 1862.

67, 61, 40, 10, 73, 74, 20, 3, 32, 5, 48, 23, 37.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE

DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 245.—June 24, 1862.

20, 50, 25, 65, 38, 51, 6, 56, 18, 48, 14, 73, 34.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 260.—June 24, 1862.

28, 39, 63, 35, 66, 20, 56, 19, 49, 69, 64, 7, 5.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted o any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer—

The cargo of the *Henri Lewis*, consisting of

921 bbls. Molasses.
58½ bbls. Molasses.
31 hhds Sugar.
1 bbl. Sugar.
73 cases Glass.
2 cases Clothing.
8 cases Linseed Oil.

Also, the cargo of the *Anna*, consisting of

779 bbls. Resin.
102 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
263 Chairs.
1 lot Copper Sheets and Bolts.

E. H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } U. S. Prize Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn—Simeon Draper, Auctioneer—the cargo of the schooner *Henry Middleton*, consisting of

446 bbls. Turpentine,
65 bbls. Resin,
4 Cords Wood.

Also, the schooner *Henry Middleton*, 103 15-95 tons burden, built at Charleston, S. C., in 1859.

Also, the cargo of the schooner *A. J. View*, consisting of

301 bbls. Turpentine,
98 kegs Tar,
1 Quadrant, 1 Sextant,
1 Chronometer, 1 Barometer,

Also, the cargo of the schooner *Mars*, consisting of

Salt in bulk.

NEWSDEALERS' AND BOOKSELLERS' AGENCY.

NEWSDEALERS, BOOKSELLERS, CANVASSERS, BOOK-PEDLERS and MAP AGENTS, can have EVERYTHING they need at the EARLIEST MOMENT and at the LOWEST PRICES, by ordering from me. I am GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENT for many of the leading publications of the day. PRICE LISTS will be sent FREE to all who ask.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., Wholesale Newsdealer, Successor to Ross & Tousey.

FILE FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE FILE OF the New-York *Daily

PERSONAL.

—Gen. W. T. Sherman has written a scorching letter to Lieut.-Governor B. Stanton, of Ohio, who had made some publications casting unjust imputations on part of the troops under his command. The document concludes thus:

You knew our men were raw and undisciplined, and that all our time was taken up in organization, drill and discipline, leaving us no time to meet your malicious slanders, and resent your insults. The hour of reckoning seemed, therefore, distant and uncertain. You have had your day, but the retreat of the enemy and a day of comparative rest has given me leisure to write this for your benefit. Grant, Hurlbut and Prentiss still live, and will in due season pay their respects also. If you have no respect for the honor and reputation of the Generals who lead the armies of your country, you should have some regard to the welfare of the country itself. If your paper could have had its intended effect of destroying the confidence of the Executive, the army and the people in their Generals, it would have produced absolute and utter disorganization. It not only placed courage and cowardice, stubborn and enduring valor and ignominious flight, upon the same base, but it holds up to public favor those who deserted their colors, and teaches them to add insubordination to cowardice. Such an army as your military morals would produce could not be commanded by any General who hoped to win reputation, or who had reputation to lose. Our whole force, if imbued with your notions, would be driven across the Oulo in a month; and even you would be disturbed in your quiet study, where you now in perfect safety write libels against the Generals who organize our armies, and with them fight and win battles for our country.

—A member of the Massachussetts Twentieth Regiment, Col. Lee, writing from Fair Oaks, gives the following account of the manner in which the rebel Gen. Pettigrew was captured:

"On the day of the battle we left our camp soon after dinner and marched to Fair Oaks, arriving there in season to render most valuable aid to the fatigued soldiers. After we had assisted in driving the rebels back into the woods, one of our Color Corporals there saw a rebel soldier endeavoring to get the General out of the way of the bullets, and to the rear of the fight. The Corporal immediately ran toward him, and ordered him to stop, whereupon he dropped the General, and made off as fast as his legs would carry him, but not soon enough to escape the bullet from the Corporal's gun, which entered the back of the rebel, killing him instantly. The General was then taken. Shortly after the rebels made a charge of eight deep upon our batteries, but were met with a shower of balls from all quarters, right, left, and centre, and speedily retired, and the fight closed for the night, but was resumed on the next morning."

—The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* of June 14, in this paragraph, shows how the code of honor is treated by the Provost-Marshal in that city:

"A Mr. DUCROS, for insulting Mrs. CROOKS, was slapped in the face by Mr. CROOKS. DUCROS thereupon challenged CROOKS to meet him with pistols in the usual manner provided by the code, and sent the challenge by Messrs. SARPY and MARIGNY. The bearing of the challenge was admitted. A plea of custom was entered in behalf of the prisoners, but Judge BELL remarked that he thought the law ought to supersede the custom, but would in this instance impose the light fine of ten cents, while any future similar case would be punished most severely. Mr. DUCROS was fined $20 for the insulting language which caused the difficulty, and all parties seem tolerably well satisfied with the manner in which 'that little affair' wound up."

—The cap, coat and gun of ANDY DUSKY, the guerrilla Captain, of whose doings in Wirt, Calhoun and adjoining counties, most of our readers have heard, and who was recently killed at Big Bend, on the little Kanawha, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, are hanging up in Adjutant-General SAMUEL'S office, in this city. The DUSKY family are a determined set of rebels. The third man, GEORGE DUSKY, was sent to the penitentiary, from this City, the other day, having been convicted, with other of his associates, of robbing the United States mail. Another son, GEORGE, was captured some months ago, but succeeded in escaping from this City, and has not been heard of since. There is also a daughter, a young woman of considerable intelligence, who is scarcely less defiant than her brothers. The DUSKYS are the ruling spirits of the section of country in which they reside.

—Horace F. Leland, for some time past employed as clerk in the Boston house of Daniel De. sbon & Co., was arrested a few days since, charged with stealing $2,000 in gold from his employer. Of the amount, $1,700 was recovered from a woman whom he had made a partner in his guilt.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 11
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	June 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 13
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	June 19
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	June 21
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 28
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 28
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 28
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 5
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	July 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 9
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Bavaria* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 9 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A PEARL NECKLACE, with a pendant of one large pear-shaped pearl, set in green enamel; supposed to have been picked up on 5th-av. or Broadway. Any person returning the same to Mrs. JENNY MICKELL, No. 355 West 23d-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST—ON THE 23D INST., GOING FROM WEST 126th-st. to East 15th-st., a GOLD AND CORAL SCROLL PIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 34 West 20th-st., or to W. D. W., No. 19 Maiden-lane.

LOST OR MISLAID—SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.'S NOTE, dated April 28, four months, for $1,876 56. Payment of the note has been stopped. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to McCREDY & ARMOUR, No. 149 Pearl-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

175 CASES FINE OLD "HENNESSY" and "Otard Dupuy & Co.," and Cognac Brandy, (12 quart bottles in a case,) for sale at $6, each case about one half its cost, to pay advances; also, a few cases of old sherry at the same price, to close out the balance of a large stock.
CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, the oldest, purest and best gin in the market. Sold at the old prices. BALDWIN & CO., No. 91 Liberty-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. F. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 306 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ALL THROUGH the country to sell NEW AND SUPERIOR STYLE PRIZE PACKAGES; all kinds on hand, $15 per day made easy; business genteel. Send for circular.
S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE.
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
The FIREWORKS from our laboratory have taken away every Premium offered by the American Institute, but one, and all other premiums that have been offered for competition since their laboratory has been in operation.
Cities and Towns, that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary, would do well to make early application at the laboratory,
NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE,
Pyrotechnists.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.
All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.
FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.
The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
None genuine without our trade mark.
J. G. & I. EDGE.
Manufacturers' Depôt No. 37 Maiden-lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.
Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, JR.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS,
Depôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

BEST PIANO. $150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE. No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, and warerooms Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., at the foot of South 9th-st., being 150 feet front on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 360 feet, with wharf 150 feet front of 20 feet depth at low water; and a return dock of 175 feet, with the privilege of extending Piers out into the river to the exterior water line, about 250 feet; containing about 22 lots of ground. Has been used for the last seven years for the storage of naval stores and oil; being covered by sheds, is well calculated for a sugar refinery or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

TO LET—VERY LOW TO A SMALL, RESPECTable family, the upper part of a nice house, in excellent order, conveniently arranged; pleasantly and conveniently located. Apply on the premises, No. 156 West 43d-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 29 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT,
Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—HALF OF FIRST FLOOR ON BROADway to rent, cheap, suitable for offices or most any kind of business. Inquire at No. 197 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT CORNwall, on the Hudson, three-quarters of a mile from the landing; fine view of river and surrounding scenery; plenty of fruit and vegetables. For particulars call or address J. COCKS, propeller *Orange County*, foot of Murray-st., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND—A FURnished two-story stone house with a lodge, greenhouse, grapery, stable and all the necessary outbuildings, situated within 10 minutes' walk of the harbor landing. For particulars, inquire of MILLER, PEET & NICHOLS, No. 192 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE IN 70TH-ST., with two adjoining lots, or exchange for improved City property or farm near salt water, Long Island preferred; lots on 72d-st.; Croton water and gas in the house. Also, a handsome residence on 3d-av. and 72d-st., with 8 or 10 lots to let, more or less, as the parties may agree. All in good order. Apply to JOHN CALLAHAN, 3d-av. and 72d-st.

BROADWAY LOTS.—SEVERAL PLOTS OF Broadway lots, including corners, for sale to close estates. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—A GENTLEMAN RESiding near Boston, who has had for many years the care and instruction of youth in Spanish countries, propose to receive four or five youth, of Spanish or French descent, for the purpose of teaching them English in the shortest time possible. He refers to George G. Hobson, Esq., No. 42 South-st., and to Theodore W. Riley, Esq., No. 7 West 16th-st., New-York. Address E. W., Box No. 4,223, Post-office, Boston.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as governess in a family; would not object to going into the country during the Summer. Address H. B., at Randolph's book-store, No. 683 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED thousand common brick now on the yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment; also, a quantity of fire brick. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 64 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, situations by two young women, one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or laundress, or would take care of children and travel with a lady; the other to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; understands her business in all its branches; also, all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference if required. Call or address No. 443 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young girl would like a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; can come highly recommended for either. Call for two days at No. 204 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or would do general housework in a small private family; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing; has several years' City reference from her last place; prefers the country. Call at No. 200 East 12th-st., 2d floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a capable person, to do chamberwork; is willing to assist in fine washing, or sew in a small family. Call at or address B. McG., No. 98 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable person, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as laundress; is capable of doing up ladies' ruffles and French fluting; is also an excellent plain seamstress; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference can be given. Address No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl lately landed, to do chamberwork or take care of children; has no objection to go in the country. Call at or address No. 112 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do general housework if required, in the City or country; has the best references. Call at No. 404 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer, and can work all kinds of embroidery. Has no objection to the country. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 234 West 37th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's place, No. 29 Union-square, corner of 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the Summer. Best City references. Call for two days at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at the corner of Bergen and Flatbush avs., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 17th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress. Has good reference from her last place. Inquire at 81 West 15th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-rate cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2 Astor-place. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meat, poultry and game, and is an excellent hand as desserts; is a good hand to make bread and biscuits; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, and is a good baker of bread; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 526 6th-av., between 35th and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced Protestant woman as professed cook; understands soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also English and French dishes; no objection to the country; reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 128 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook in a private family; understands the cooking of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is a very excellent baker; will be found competent; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 239 6th-av., for two days, in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A trustworthy young woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 305 East 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a widow woman; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference from her last place; prefers the country. Call at No. 200 East 19th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing, if required; can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS WOman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; reference unexceptionable. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and made dishes; wages $8 to $9; no objection to the country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 175½ Elm-st., near Broome-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference of four years. Call for two days at No. 49 East 31st-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation with a lady or family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and family sewing; is willing to go as lady's maid if required to travel; City references. Can be seen at No. 200 6th-av., near 14th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, the work of a few more families by the day, or would take work home. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 245 Spring-st., in the rear.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; would take care of a baby and do a lady's washing, and mind a child; wages $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as housemaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl from Holland, as lady's maid or to do light chamberwork and sewing; can speak English; no objection to the country, or to travel; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 59 24th-st., corner 4th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by an intelligent Scotch woman, a situation to travel to Europe with a family in the above capacity, or would go as stewardess; has good City references. Address, for three days, S. D., Post-office, No. 831 Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress, and has no objection to assist with the chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place; the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 225 West 25th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands laundry work; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a middle-aged Protestant woman, who is competent to take care of an infant, bring it up by hand if required, and is accustomed to the care of children; good City references given. Apply at No. 372 6th-av., second door below 23d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby, or do chamberwork and care children, and make herself useful; is a neat sewer. No objection to the country. Has excellent reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A RESPECtable young girl wishes a situation as children's nurse and good plain sewer, and can do chamberwork; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 369 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes to obtain a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or take the entire charge of an infant; can produce the very best of City references. Call at her present employer's, No. 208 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a machine, or would assist in the care of growing up children; has good City reference. Call at No. 307 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit; good City reference can be given if required. Call or address MATHILDE, No. 658 Broadway, Room 21.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant girls; one as seamstress; understands family embroidery, and can sew on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; or would do chamberwork; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Would go in the country for the Summer. Have good reference. Call at No. 201 Greene-st., Wednesday.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or to assist in taking care of children; no objection to the country; best of City reference, having served 10 years with her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a first-class waitress or chambermaid; one who understands how to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 240 7th-av.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIenced operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work, either in large or small quantities; drawers, undershirts, bustles, or similar light work preferred. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WASHING AND IRONING—BY A FIRST-rate laundress. Terms reasonable, and dispatch guaranteed. Apply at No. 113 West 31st-st., first floor.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED FOR a coachman, colored, middle-aged, is a thorough horseman and groom; understands perfectly the management and treatment of fast horses; as the family with whom he has lived in the above capacity for the last fifteen years are about going to Europe in the China, they wish to secure for him a good place. Call at No. 22 West 23d-st., or at the private stable No. 6 West 24th st., before 9 A. M., for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man, a situation as coachman, in a private family; he understands his business well, and would make himself useful in the country or City. The best of reference given from his employer, as to sobriety and honesty. Direct to G. W. F., Box 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a single man, who understands his business; is an excellent groom and a good steady driver in City or country; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address D. P., No. 1,141 Broadway, at Mr. Walke's Saddlery.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a colored young man who fully understands the care of horses, and can furnish the best of City references from his late employer; has no objections to go to a watering place. Address or apply to A. V. L., at Charles Waters' harness store, No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Englishman of long experience, and who thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober and attentive to his duty; has good City references. Address S. B., care of Mr. Mills, livery stable keeper, No. 54 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av., or address a note to P. N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A MAN, COACHMAN'S PLACE; one that understands his business perfectly, and can give the best City reference; has no objection to the country or City. Apply to Mr. P. Traynor, saddle and harness store, No. 326 4th-st., for R. P. POWERS.

AS COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN wants a situation in a private family. Best of City reference given. None but first-class families need apply. Call or address G. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., southeast corner.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country; good references. Call at No. 33 1st-st., near 1st-av.

AS COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant man who perfectly understands the care and driving of horses; the best of references given from families in this City. Address, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man accustomed to horses, and a good kitchen gardener; able and willing to work; has no objections to go in the country; the best of reference given. Address JAMES, Empire Sewing-Machine Company, No. 510 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has five years' reference from his last employers; has no objection to the country. Address COACHMAN, No. 188 Fulton-st., in the store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable young man, or would be willing to do the waiting. Has the best of City references. Call or address J. S., No. 233 West 25th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; has lived five years in his last place; is a Protestant. Address for two days, J. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, the management of hot and cold graperies, the laying out of a gentleman's place. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Can be seen at, or address S. E., No. 71 Liberty-st., care of A. Smith, seedsman and florist.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a very respectable single Englishman, thoroughly competent in his business; would prefer to be with a member of the Episcopal Church; would have no objections to take care of a horse and carriage. Address, for two days, W. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young man, German; has a perfect knowledge of his business; is willing and obliging; will take moderate wages; can give the best of recommendations. Call on or address M. I., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as gardener; understands all branches of vegetable gardening and farming; good reference given. He speaks French and German. Call at No. 10 Catherine-st., in the shoe-store.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as assistant gardener on a large place; or would take a small place as gardener; understands the management of grapery, green-house and peach houses, and can come well recommended from his last employer, for sobriety, industry and capability. Address GARDENER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A SITUation wanted by a single young man as gardener and coachman, who thoroughly understands the management of greenhouses and graperies, and also the management of horses, carriages and harness, and is a careful driver; can produce good references; is willing to go for moderate wages. Address a note to S. M., gardener, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, either in town or country, by a respectable man; is steady and competent in his business; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 815 Broadway, in the fruit-store, for 2 days, T. W.

TO MACHINISTS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man from the country, 18 years old, a place in some good shop to learn the trade; has had some experience before. Inquire of or address F. CURRAN, Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st. N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS experience, a situation in the Produce and Commission, or Fruit Business. The best of reference can be given. Address W. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOKKEEPER.—A BOOKKEEPER WANTED, in a machine shop, to keep books, and men's time paying hands, and performing outdoor transactions, making himself generally useful; married man preferred. Address with reference, A. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, by a dry goods jobbing-house, an experienced assistant book-keeper. Address, with reference, H., Box No. 1,444 New-York Post-office.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY IN A DOWN-TOWN hosiery house; a stout, active boy, 15 to 18 years of age, to learn the business; one residing with his parents. Address, for three days, HOSIERY, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A German or Welch woman, (speaking English,) who is an experienced cook, and will assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 45 East 19th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, from 8 to 12.

WANTED—A YOUNG PERSON TO ATTEND store and assist in the hoop skirt business. Call in the store No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., for two days.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—NEARLY new, of 100-horse power; also, a 4-horse and a donkey engine. Can be seen at No. 79 Mangin-st.

DRY GOODS.

SHAKER HOODS,
PALM LEAF, STRAW AND FELT HATS,
LADIES' HATS AND BONNET

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES.
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.
Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease; in the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.
JOHN S. GILES.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN EWEN, THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. R. GRIFFITH, CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT, JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, GEO. L. BROWN,
JOHN Q. JONES.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.
THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST WARRANTS, OR coupons, attached to the different series of bonds issued by this company, will be paid, as they respectively mature, on being surrendered to the transfer agents of the company in New-York, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st. The company has so arranged the interest on its funded debt, that one-twelfth falls due each month in the year.
G. W. CASS, President.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE—now Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company. The interest coupons due July 1, 1862, to the first mortgage bonds of said road will be paid at the Market Bank, in the City of New-York, at their maturity.
HENRY WICK.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $200,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON the Funded Debt Mortgage Bonds of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

COUPONS ON UNITED STATES BONDS, due July 1, cashed at a premium on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, by
W. H. MARSTON, 36 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAEFE, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, June 16, 1862.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of Three Dollars Per Share be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 30th day of June next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 18th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the general receiver, in Detroit: to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Voted, that the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 18th until the 24th inst.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.
The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.
The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal
JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of North America have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after July 8. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th June until the 8th July.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1.
Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.
By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next. By order,
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 1 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS. Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport. 11:45 A. M. 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:05 P. M., and 7:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND Patent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS. SUCCESSFULLY consulte t with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, with or without a secret habit, speedily cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 50th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by B. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with advice on the cause of the deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance. It is an elixir that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

READ! READ! READ!—ALL WHO ARE afflicted with salt rheum, scrofula, dyspepsia, chilblains, boils, &c., will do well to use the EASTON MINERAL WATER. It is an infallible remedy. Hundreds have used it, and can bear testimony to its efficacy. Try it. It is invaluable. Sent to any part of the country, in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale at the store of N. STERLING, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Circulars sent free to any part of the country.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 21 school-st. Office consultation on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Ruptures, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is apt to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. PLATT, Plaintiff, against RICHARD L. HUGHES, Theodore Evans, Jane R. Dempsey and John Dempsey, her husband; Moses Chamberlain, Alexander McMullen, James N. Wood, Henry J. Howland, Jacob Dietz, Frederick Eppensteiner, James F. Kenney, William Fitzpatrick, Christopher Shiel, James Cooper, John M. Patterson, James Scott, Wilson D. Reed, George R. Thompson, Henry D. Ranney, defendants.—Summons—For Relief in Mortgage Cases.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1862.
JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed on the twelfth (12th) day of May, 1862.
JOHN L. SUTHERLAND,
my21-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JONATHAN HATFIELD vs. ALEXANDER MELVILLE, William Paul, Maria J. Dennett, Elizabeth S. Sanderson, John Robertson and Ryner S. Van Wyck, Cornelius R. Van Wyck and Henrietta Dubois, Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of Richard C. Van Wyck, deceased.—The people of the State of New-York.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 19th day of April, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within ten days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 19, 1862.
HOFFMAN & PIRSSON,
my21-law6w* Plaintiff's Attorneys

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861.
Dec. 18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.
All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.
The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.
Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
ALBANY, June 16, 1862. Quartermaster-General.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
WM. A. DOOLEY, } of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, June 25, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts.; for fencing vacant lots on 33d and 33d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts.; north side of 48th-st., both sides of 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and Lexington avs., on south side of 33d and north side of 32d sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince-sts., both sides of 9th-av., between

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A Telling Speech Delivered by Gov Stanly at Washington.

A Gathering of Citizens from Seventeen Counties.

From the Newbern Progress.

The speech of Gov. STANLY, which was delivered at Washington, N. C., on the 17th inst., before the great Union Mass-meeting, was full of moderation and eloquence, and it may be pronounced one of the finest productions of the day. It was received with the utmost satisfaction by both the Federal troops and the citizens of the Old North State, who were present from seventeen counties.

Notice was given some two weeks since to the people in the interior that one and all, loyal and disloyal, might come into our lines and hear Gov. STANLY. Seventeen counties were represented in this great gathering, which was the largest ever assembled in this section of the State. This great speech will revolutionize the Old North State, and be the means of bringing her back into the Union at once.

We understand that Capt. WALKER's rebel cavalry, in the vicinity of Washington, N. C., is completely demoralized and partially disbanded, but a very few remaining. Many of its members came to hear Gov. STANLY at Washington, and remained.

SPEECH OF GOV. STANLY DELIVERED AT WASHINGTON, N. C., ON TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: My appearance here to-day calls to mind many scenes of the past. I thank God that we are permitted to meet in council once more. Ever since this infernal war, brought on by wicked politicians who desired power, I have had no comfort. My thoughts have been directed toward these battle fields. Night and day have I been watching events. I could not hear a word from my native State, consequently I was unable to learn anything definite in regard to you. However bad I may have been, no man can say I ever deceived him in any particular, or intentionally led him astray. I come to you with a bleeding heart, honest and sincere motives, desiring to give you some plain thoughts. I am pleased to see so many of my old friends who have been so true to me, some of whom gave me a start in the world. It is to them I come to talk. Five thousand miles have I come to reason with you. I desire no promotion; I came for no love of gain; I ask nothing for myself.

I did not support Mr. LINCOLN. BELL and EVERETT were my choice. I understood the wicked intentions of these Southern leaders. I have known them long and well. I looked forward to this outbreak. I saw it was inevitable, and under the circumstances I considered BELL and EVERETT the most acceptable men.

I do not desire to discuss, or enter into all the features of this war, nor talk about politics. You all know what my politics have been for the past twenty-five years.

How came North Carolina out of the Union? You say that President LINCOLN's proclamation drew you into this war. How so? What was his duty when he took the oath of office, when he was sworn to maintain the Union and enforce the laws? Has he not done right in doing what the Constitution required him to do? How could he do differently? Was he to act the part of a political trickster and gambler, and wink at this unlawful attempt at secession? What would have been his fate had he attempted thus to trifle with the sacred rights of the people, and allowed a Government to be broken up which he had sworn to preserve? Would he not have been impeached and justly hung for thus violating his oath of office? I again ask, How could he do differently?

What are the duties of a sheriff? Is he not expected to enforce the law? Should a mob attempt to resist him, is it not his duty to call upon the people for assistance, to enable him to enforce the law? This is what the President has done—he could do nothing else, he could pursue no other course. Suppose New-Jersey should attempt to secede, and New-York and the neighboring States should refuse to assist in obliging her to respect the Constitution and laws of the country. Would it not be the duty of North Carolina to furnish the President with troops to enable him to execute the laws?

If secession is to be recognized, what would it lead to? Let Louisiana secede, and then, after it is accomplished, what hinders her from handing that state over to England, or any other Power, commanding as it does the mouth of the great father of waters? This she would most assuredly have a right to do, if she has a right to secede, thus damming up the great river, and excluding all the States on its borders from a market. Would the great Northwest submit to this? Could not any seceded State hand itself over to any Power it might choose, thus giving us monarchical governments of every kind.

What has North Carolina to complain of? What rights of hers have been violated? Wherein has the Government of the United States distressed her, or any other citizens? Was she burdened by taxation? Were her citizens called upon to pay a direct tax to support the Government? Were not all of her rights and institutions under the protecting flag of the United States?

My doctrines are those of WASHINGTON, MARSHALL, BADGER, GRAHAM, GILMER and DONNELL; doctrines on which the Government was founded.

Secession is treason. It must be put down, otherwise the Republic is gone, and we are involved in an eternal war. The Government must be maintained. We are one people, one we will remain, one we will die. Secession is eternal war. If it succeeds, republican liberties are lost forever.

What do the rebels say? What did they tell you? First they said secession would be peaceable, that the Northerners would not fight, and that foreign Powers would recognize the "Southern Confederacy," that the Democrats in the North would assist the South in securing her independence. Have any of these predictions been realized? After secession took place you were told that the Northern troops were coming South free all your slaves, confiscate all your property, devastate the land, slaughter your women and children, outrage your daughters, and so on. Has this been realized? Have not your rights and property been respected?

Outrages will, to a certain extent, be committed by the best disciplined armies in the world. It must be expected; such are the results of war; The property and rights of no people have been respected so well in times of war, as your property and rights. And what is more, the Government holds itself in readiness to remunerate all loyal citizens for all the losses they have sustained. Could there be anything more fair? Will the Confederacy do this? What is their money worth a bushel? Not a cent.

You say your slaves are all to be emancipated. What course has the Federal Government pursued thus far in regard to your slaves? When FREMONT, HUNTER and PHELPS issued their proclamations of emancipation, did not the President revoke them all? Has he not said, over and over again, that he had no constitutional right to emancipate the slaves? Has he not adhered strictly to the Constitution and laws of the country? Does he not insist that all the States shall be protected in all their rights? What more can be asked of him, who is the President of all the States? Why then are we involved in war?

Much is said about the slaves coming into the Federal lines, and many complaints made because they are not promptly given up. Are they not in the Confederate lines, and are they not used to build fortifications and do the work of rebels, and in many instances used to man rebel guns, and fight against the Union? The Federal army can't make a bufiness of catching negroes and delivering them up. They have come here to put down treason, and a war which the rebels inaugurated. Sufferings must be expected, losses will be incurred, you must abide by events. The South is to blame for all of the disasters which may occur.

If this war continues look at the consequences, see what has already taken place, see what must follow. In Newbern there are nearly 5,000 slaves, they are here, more continue to come. Should the war continue and the Federal army is obliged to advance into the interior, then will the consequences be upon your own heads. Then your institutions and everything you have and own will necessarily be in peril.

The people must move. Call your meetings in every county. Let your convention know your wishes. Let trade be opened, let the blockade be withdrawn. Come and be restored to the inestimable privileges of American citizens.

Any man who will take up arms against such a Government as this, ought to lose his property. I am indignant at such men, and cannot refrain from expressing my feelings.

Much has been said about the negro schools in Newbern. When I came I found them there established by Mr. COLYER. He came to me and asked my opinion. I gave it to him, and told him that I thought it was injudicious at this time—that it would look as though I intended to disregard the laws of the State, which would destroy all my influence and make me a very unwelcome visitor to the people of North Carolina. I treated the gentleman kindly, made no threats to him, nor did I give him advice or instructions. I have been misrepresented in the whole matter, which has unnecessarily engendered a bad feeling.

Mr. LINCOLN is no Abolitionist. He is the best friend the South has got. Look at his proclamation to HUNTER. It is full of meaning. If you will not take these things into your own hands you must abide by the consequences. Your ports and Custom-houses can be opened in less than thirty days.

I am here for your benefit, to get you out of a bad scrape, and bring you back to your allegiance.

Tell your leaders what I say. Go and tell the people what I have said. If this war lasts, what is to be done? what will be your condition? I can't say how long I can remain with you, or how long it will be in my power to avert the approaching dangers. My interest calls me away; my affections and hope of doing good keep me here.

The Administration wants peace. The Government did not commence the war. I am no agent of Abolition Generals. When required to be such I will leave you, and return with a heavy heart. I will do nothing unbecoming a Christian gentleman and patriot.

Beaufort, glorious old Beaufort. How often I have thought of you, the home of my early friends, who have made me what I am, these scenes of my childhood. Listen to a friend and countryman, who has ever been true to you. Come under the old flag which has protected you so long and well.

The gallant champions now in arms for the Union would fight for you to-morrow if you were with us, and should your rights be invaded. You have proved your courage, and are now able to see the wicked intentions of your bad leaders, many of whom deserves the halter.

I am told that I had better go back—that I can accomplish no good here, and that my coming will displease the extremes on both sides. I notice no such nonsense.

It would have been far more agreeable for me to come to you as a private citizen. As it is, however, there is no love lost between me and those who find so much fault.

I come not to insult you. I come to do good. I shall not be able to control armies forever, nor stay the uplifted hand. Unless you soon show a disposition to accept of honorable terms, the war will go on, and the army will be forced to march inward.

Why did Mr. LINCOLN send me? I did not vote for him. He knew that I was born among you, and would stand between you and all harm, and be able to suggest such terms as you could honorably accept. I come with the olive branch, and stand, for the time being, between you and the powerful armies of the Republic, whose onward march will sweep you under, and necessarily destroy your institutions when brought in contact with opposing forces. Soon it will be too late for you to accept of my honorable terms. Then events must be left to the harsh and cruel necessities of the justice which is vindicated by the sword.

Old friends—honored gray hairs—I come for your benefit. You who have come from the distant counties to hear me to-day and take home what I say. Your interest demands peace. You desire to be free from turmoil and battle strife. Why then will you not insist on having these troubles brought to a close? I believe you will act. From the signs of the times it is very evident that a great reaction has taken place in the hearts of the people.

If your people should refuse to act, and will still cling to secession, and are given up to your idols, I must then leave you with a sad heart.

To my country I will do my duty. And to you, my old friends, to whom I am so much attached. I will also do my duty. Can I ever forget you? The monarch may forget his crown. The bright sunbeams may forget to shine, but I never will forget friends so dear, and a people who have done so much for me.

Where is Fort Donelson, Columbus, Macon, Pulaski? Where is New-Orleans? Where are all of the rebel fortifications? Before New-Orleans fell some distinguished British subjects who had been and examined all of its fortifications, went to Washington and told the Government that New-Orleans could not be taken, that it was impregnable, and begge of the Government to desist; that the Federal troops would meet with a greater disaster and more slaughtering than did the English troops in their attempt to take that city. How was it? What are the results? New-Orleans was taken before breakfast. All hell could not prevent the Yankees from taking that city, or any other. Where is Nashville, Newbern, Roanoke Island, Corinth, and all the fortified cities and batteries on the Mississippi River. All fell into the hands of the Federal troops within a few months after they undertook the job. Well may foreign nations marvel at the power of this Government. We have accomplished in months what it would take years for foreign Powers to accomplish. Well may they tremble at our greatness.

You say that you are in want of the necessaries of life. Where is there a citizen destitute of food? Show him to me, and I will see that his wants are supplied. This I am authorized to do.

Some of you appear to have a faint hope for the Consederacy still. Wait until you hear from Richmond. Even suppose that the results are disastrous to the Union army, it would only delay the contest a little longer. The thousands upon thousands of unemployed troops now in the North, who are so anxius to share the glories awaiting the Union armies, would be called into the field at once, and finish this struggle at a blow.

We ask for peace and are willing to forget and forgive. The Government can afford to be generous, for she has vindicated her power. Listen to the voice of reason, conscience and patriotism.

The great Jehovah—the author of peace and love of concord—commands us to case shedding each other's blood. Take things into your own hands, discard political aspirants who fight for fear of punishment, and ten thousand times ten thousand shall rise up and call you blessed.

The Trip of the Great Eastern.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Morning, June 11, 1862.

I have barely time to write a few lines by the mail leaving to-day, and will, therefore, only speak of the fine trip of the *Great Eastern*, just completed. I speak for, and at the request, of all the passengers, in expressing through the TIMES the desire that this magnificent vessel may take her place among the steamers plying regularly between New-York and Liverpool. There is not one of us who have come over in her, who will not desire to return by the same conveyance, in preference to any other, and most of our company have crossed the Atlantic from two to twenty-five times.

We left Sandy Hook at 11 A. M. on the 1st inst., and arrived at Bell Buoy a little before 3 o'clock this morning, which, allowing for difference in times, makes the passage nine days and eleven hours. The first three days we were constantly enveloped in fog, and during all of the next five days we encountered strong beam winds. We were, therefore, much in the trough of the sea, which produced some rolling, but not enough to cause any sea sickness on board In fact, we have come across the Atlantic with all the comfort of a residence at a first-class hotel. During the most violent motions of the vessel, large numbers of the passengers, including many ladies, have been out promenading, taking our mile walks of four times around the deck. Under the new commander, Capt. WALTER PATON, there has been no cause of complaint, either on the score of fare or courteous treatment. Last evening, the passengers spontaneously united in an expression of their highest satisfaction, and in recommending all their friends intending to cross the ocean, to seek a roomy and comfortable passage on the *Great Eastern*. You will, doubtless, see a document to this effect, signed by all the passengers. The pitching and rolling of the smaller ships and steamers we have passed or met have heightened our admiration of this leviathan of the deep, and made us doubly thankful that the stormy waves of the Atlantic are so effectually bridged over. O. J.

News from Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 24.

Several bankers holding New-York State seven per cent. Comptroller's loan of $1,050,000, maturing on the 1st of July, having addressed a letter to Comptroller ROBINSON, asking that the said loan may be paid in specie, not currency. The Comptroller replies, showing the justice and propriety of paying said loan in currency. He says since the suspension of specie payments, and from the first day of January last to the first of July next, both inclusive, the State will have paid the principal and interests of its funded debt, $4,000,000, in coin or its equivalent. This is sufficient evidence of the desire and determination of those charged with the management of its financial affairs to preserve its high credit and honor untarnished. But they are of opinion that they exercise a large liberality when they make nearly two-thirds in amounts of these payments to banks which refuse to redeem their own notes in specie.

Gov. MORGAN has assigned a separate camp to Gen. SPINOLA's Empire Brigade in East New-York, and authorized a special Commission for the examination of officers. Gov. MORGAN has readily acceded to all Gen. SPINOLA's requests looking to the speedy organization of the brigade.

The object of Gen. SPINOLA's visit here, principally, is to muster into the service the first companies of his Empire Brigade.

Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD, Judge STETSON and other members of the Committee of the last session of the Legislature to revise the General Assessment law, are at the Delavan House, and will remain in session during the week.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 24.

HENRY R. SELDEN has been appointed by Gov. MORGAN Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of SAMUEL L. SELDEN, resigned. Judge HENRY R. SELDEN has accepted.

The Grape-vine Bridge over the Chickahominy—Who Built It?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your correspondents, writing from the "Army of the Potomac," states that the "Grape-vine Bridge," or the bridge over which SUMNER's corps passed to battle on Saturday, May 31, was buil by the Tammany Regiment. This is a grave error.

The bridge in question was built by the First Minnesota, Col. SULLY, and about 30 yards were built when the regiment was ordered away. The Fifth New-Hampshire Volunteers were then detailed to go on with the work, and I reported in person to Gen. SUMNER for orders, which were that the bridge must be built in *two days*, and that I should have all the men necessary.

We commenced work with 700 men of my regiment, and the first day finished about 20 rods. The next day, I called for more men, and received 250 of the New-York Sixty-fourth and 150 of the Irish Brigade. Accompanying this reinforcement was one barrel of whisky. By hard labor we completed the job at 5 o'clock. At that hour I galloped my horse across the bridge, which was just 70 rods long. We had to rebuild the portion made by the Minnesota Regiment, as the high water had rendered it shaky. The Tammany Regiment had nothing whatever to do with building the bridge. It is very singular that the reporters of the New-York and Philadelphia papers cannot recognize the services—the *existence*, even, of regiments from States other than their own. Respectfully,

EDWARD E. CROSS, Col. Fiftieth N. H. V.

LADIES' HOME FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS, Lexington-avenue, New-York, June 23.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A LARGE FIRE IN THE EIGHTH-AVENUE—SEVERAL DWELLINGS BURNED—LOSS ABOUT $10,000.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the cellar of the two-story frame-house, No. 637 Eighth-avenue, which building was soon consumed. From this the flames extended each way to the adjoining buildings, until all of the houses, from No. 631 to No. 645, both inclusive, were burned to the ground. The houses were principally of wood, and owing to the combustible nature of the contents there was no staying the progress of the fire, notwithstanding the fact that a large number of firemen were early on the ground. Nos. 635, 637, and 639 were owned by GEORGE HERRICK, as a grocery store and dwelling. His loss is about $1,500. He is insured for $2,000 in the New Amsterdam Insurance Company. CATHARINE HOGAN occupied a portion of No. 635 as a millinery store. Her estimated loss is from $300 to $400. She is insured for $1,200 in the Brevoort and Brooklyn Insurance Companies. Nos. 631 and 633 were occupied by A. P. SMITH. His damage is, perhaps, $300. He is insured for $1,000 in the Brevoort Insurance Company. Buildings No. 641, 643, and 645 were owned by Alderman IRA E. ALLEN. One of the occupants of the latter building, named GEORGE MCCORD, was much damaged—to what extent could not be ascertained. He is insured in the Fireman's Insurance Company for about $6,000. Mr. N. W. GUINNEVAN occupied No. 639 as a furniture store. His damage to stock was about $800. He is insured for $1,000 in the Rutger's Insurance Company. Mr. LOUIS EADENBECKER occupied No. 641 as a confectionery store. His loss on stock and furniture will amount to $600, upon which he has no insurance. HENRY BEHEMANN occupied No. 643½. His goods were very much damaged. He has an insurance of $300. Mr. WILLET MCCORD, of No. 645, had his stock of clothing damaged to the extent of about $300. He is insured for $800 in the Gebhard Insurance Company. DANIEL DEMPSEY occupied the upper part of several of the buildings. He lost considerable of his stock and furniture, upon which he has an insurance for $200 in the Rutger's Insurance Company. There are quite a number of other tradesmen, whose names we could not obtain, who suffered considerably by this fire. The second floors, of nearly all the burned buildings, whre occupied by poor families who lost the most of their little property, and barely escaped with their lives, from the fact that the fire occurred at a time when all were in their beds. Owing to the efforts of the firemen, and the vigilance of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, a large amount of valuable property was saved, though some of it in a damaged condition, both from fire and water. The estimated total loss is about $10,000.

FRENCH SOCIALIST BANQUET.—The French Socialist Republicans of this City, assisted by a number of others of different nationalities, and having the same opinions, celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of the revolutionary struggle of June 24, 1848, at the Steuben House, last evening. The large hall of that establishment was profusely and handsomely decorated with wreaths, festoons and banners, among which a large American standard, displayed above the rostrum, was conspicuous. The *Drapeau Rouge*, of the Social Republic, with its emblematic triangle in the centre of its red field, with the watchwords *Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*, adorned the main wall, the German Republican tri-color another, and on each of the four sides of the room was a symbolical picture or bust. WASHINGTON, the Goddess of Liberty, etc., took the first rank. Several large tables were crowded with persons, male and female, of several nations, the "fiery Gaul" predominating, and these quietly sipped their wine or bier during the proceedings. M. ROLLE presided, assisted by M. DEBUCHY as Secretary. Earnest and eloquent addresses, appropriate to the occasion, were made in the French language, by Messrs. HENRIOT, MARTHOLLET, SUROT, FEDER, LUZERNES and others, and toasts to "The Universal Republic," "Liberty for All," the "Revolution," etc., etc., were vehemently applauded. Some two hundred persons were present, and the festivities continued until a late hour.

STATEN ISLAND MATTERS.—GEO. LAW, who recently purchased the ferry running from this City in connection with the Staten Island Railroad, and discontinued the direct rout to Vanderbilt's Landing, has been induced by the representations of the people of the Island who were discommoded by the change, to promise to resume the trips from the Battery direct to Vanderbilt's Landing—making two or three in the morning and two or three in the afternoon. The remaining trips will touch at the other landings as heretofore....Five prisoners, one of whom was charged with arson and the others with pocket-picking, escaped from the Richmond County Jail on Monday evening. While the Sheriff and Jailer were quelling a disturbance in another part of the jail, the prisoners rushed out of their cells, pushed the officers into one of the cells, turned the key on them, and then decamped.

MEETING OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS—THE $100 BOUNTY.—A meeting of soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the service was held last evening at Harmony Gardens, Essex-street. The object of the meeting was to draw up a petition to Congress, praying for the payment of the $100 bounty promised by the Government on enlistment. Mr. SEAGRIST, a lawyer of this City, has promised to take charge of the matter for the men without compensation. Three meetings, including one last night, have been held, and a Committee of Arrangements appointed. About four hundred signatures have been procured; to-day the petition will be forwarded to Washington, and will at once be laid before Congress, for the purpose of inducing it to make an appropriation before adjourning.

CHILDREN FOR NEW HOMES.—A company of over sixty children, brought together by the Children's Aid Society, left New-York yesterday afternoon, under the care of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN, for new homes in the West. They are provided with a good outfit, and the little orphans and homeless ones looked very bright and happy. A group of five friendless and unemployed girls who had a temporary home at the Girls' Lodging-house in Canal-street, accompanied Mr. FRIEDGEN. The features of these latter were vivid with the emotion of brightened prospects. Of the other children many were orphans or half orphans, and some had parents who thought it best to secure a good provision in the West for their children.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY—MEETING OF SACHEMS.—On Monday evening a full meeting of Sachems took place at Tammany Hall. The object was to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and to do this the following Committees were appointed: General Committee of Arrangements—Sachems Daniel E. Delevan, Douglas Taylor and James B. Nicholson. Sub-Committee on Orator and Toasts—Grand Sachem Nelson J. Waterbury and Sachems Vandewater, Connolly and E. F. Purdy. Sub-Committee on Finance—Sachems Douglas Taylor, Thomas Dunlop, and Isaac Bell. On Monday next the various Committees will report, and the programme for the celebration of the Fourth will be adopted.

A CAMP FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The ladies connected with the hospital for wounded soldiers, in Lexington-avenue, have established a camp on an elevated ledge opposite the hospital for the accommodation of the convalescent soldiers. It was to have been occupied yesterday, for the first time, but the rain prevented. There are three large tents in the camp, which are well floored and ventilated, and arranged so that no water can collect around them. It is thought the soldiers will be more comfortable during the hot weather in a camp of this description than in the more confined apartments of the hospital. The hospital contains, at present, 200 patients, and nearly 100 have so far recovered as to be sent home.

SWINDLING THE GOVERNMENT.—SAMUEL F. HUFFMUNN, *alias* JAMIESON, was arrested yesterday, by Officer HART, charged with obtaining $20 from Capt. JAS. J. DYENE, a Government recruiting officer at No. 597 Broadway, under false pretenses. HUFFMUNN represented that he had eighteen recruits in the Interior, and obtained the money to defray their traveling expenses to this City. He is said to have swindled another recruiting officer out of a number of free tickets under the same false pretenses. He was taken to the Marshal's office, and committed to the Tombs to await examination.

THE VAN NORMAN YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—The closing exercises for the academic year of this well-known school took place at the rooms of the Institution, Nos. 3 and 5 West Thirty-eighth-street, yesterday, in presence of a large number of the parents and friends of the pupils. Eleven young ladies were graduated, after acquitting themselves creditably in the various exercises set apart for the occasion. The average number of pupils in attendance during the past year has been about one hundred.

FUNERAL OF QUARTERMASTER STEVENS.—The obsequies of Quartermaster HENRY L. STEVENS, of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., who died in this City on Saturday last, took place yesterday. The ceremonies took place at 3 P. M., at No. 34 East Twelfth-street, corner of University-place, and were attended, in spite of the inclement weather, by many relatives and friends, including members of the City Guard and the regiment of which the deceased was a member. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

THE MONSTERS AT BARNUM'S.—Indeed the beautiful weather of yesterday was a God-send to all who visited Barnum's Museum. Had it been warmer, there is little doubt but that the extremely fat man and woman, whose immensity of adipose is absolutely astounding, would have melted into thin "grease." The crowd to see them was scarcely less than that which gazed at the babies.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. MCINTYRE.—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Lieut. WILLIAM MCINTYRE took place from the Baptist Church in Stanton-street, at 2 o'clock. Deceased belonged to Company C, Sixty-first Regiment N. Y. S. V., and fell at the battle of Fair Oaks. A large number of persons, friends of the late Lieutenant, escorted the remains to Greenwood, where they were interred.

PARDONED.—JAMES LAWSON, *alias* John Lasano, convicted at the March Term (1858) of the United States District Court of passing counterfeit money, and who has served out more than half his term, seven years, was yesterday pardoned by President LINCOLN, the Spanish Minister having interceded in his behalf.

THE PARK BARRACKS HOSPITAL—CLOTHING WANTED.—The Ladies' Relief Association appeal to the public for second-hand clothing for the use of soldiers arriving at the Park Barracks, large numbers of whom are almost entirely destitute.

Arrivals in the City.

Major Wilder Dwight, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, and brother of Col. Dwight, of the Excelsior Brigade, who was lately taken prisoner by Stonewall Jackson, is now at the Brevoort House on parole of honor; Edward C. Mauran, Adjutant-General of Rhode Island, who has just returned from presenting to Gen. Burnside a splendid sword from the Rhode Islanders, is also at the Brevoort House.

Col. Parsons, of Albany; Hon. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, and P. V. Kellogg, of Utica, are at the Astor House.

P. W. Ames, of the United States Navy; Lieut. G. E. Johnson, of Virginia; Rev. Geo. M. Randall, of Boston, and R. B. Hancock, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. W. H. Harrral and lady, from New-Orleans, and E. N. Fairchild, of Ogdensburgh, are at the Everett House.

Capt. Harris, of the British Army, from Canada, and Dr. Risers, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. Mallory, of the United States Army, and Thomas Lapsey, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE STRAWBERRY CARNIVAL.—The strawberry carnival was at its height last week, and would have continued through the present, weather permitting. At no time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has the delicious strawberry been so abundant or so cheap as during the present season. The number of distinct varieties, too, is remarkable, and all have, as a general rule, reached the market in good condition. Of course, this being the fact, all classes have had their fill of the fruit, and it has been for ten days past one continous strawberry carnival. People not satisfied with eating a quart each at home for supper must needs spend their spare change to visit some public entertainment in the evening, where the chief edible presented to tempt the appetite, would be the inevitable strawberry, the dishes dressed off with a little cream and a piece of cake. Strawberries here, strawberries there, strawberries everywhere. Festivals to do homage to strawberries, were given in the churches, festivals were inaugurated at the Academy of Music; festivals were interpolated into the school exercises, and even the elemosynary establishments have not escaped the deluging shower of strawberries and cream. The butchers looked on in despair, while their meats were spoiling on the hooks for the want of purchasers. There was nobody to eat, nobody to buy meat. It was all strawberry—strawberries in the mouth, strawberries in the eye, strawberries in the ear, strawberries to the smell, touch and to handle. Strawberries were uppermost in the mind upon retiring to rest and the first thought that shot through the brain at the dawn of day. Some people had laid themselves out extensively to continue the carnival, but the rain has set in, fortunately, so as to give the people a breathing spell. By many this is considered a providential interposition.

THE FORT GREENE-PLACE SHOOTING CASE.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of WM. O. JAUNCEY, at No. 72 Fort Greene-place, the boy who was accidentally shot, on Monday night, by a companion, while playing with a pistol. The following testimony was taken:

Arthur W. Ostrom sworn—I reside at No. 73 Fort Greene-place; at a little before 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, I was sitting at the back part of our house, and heard the report of a pistol, after which I heard a scream, and recognized the voice of my brother John; went up stairs, and saw my brother clinging to his grandmother; she asked me to call grandfather; saw the body of Jauncey on the floor, and moved it out of the blood; he was breathing, but did not speak; my brother John is ten years old: deceased and my brother were constant companions and schoolmates; the pistol used belonged to me; I purchased it last year, to use on the Fourth of July; took it into the country a month ago, and loaded it there; intended to have fired it off upon returning to the city, but did not, because it was contrary to law; it was kept in a tin box on a washstand in my bedroom; knew that the pistol was loaded, but apprehended no danger; never knew of any ill feeling to exist between the deceased and my brother.

James Stuart, M. D., sworn: Was called to see deceased about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon; found him lying upon the floor, the blood oozing from a wound on the left side of the head, just above and forward of the ears; the wound was made by a bullet; deceased lived but a short time; the skull was fractured on right and left side, showing that the bullet passed through the brain; the boy died from injuries to the brain, produced by the pistol-shot.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said WM. O. JAUNCEY came to his death by injuries to the brain, caused by a bullet accidentally fired from a pistol in the hands of a lad named JOHN OSTROM, but the jury desire to express their decided censure of the practice of suffering firearms to remain where children can get them to use at will."

THE SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.—The Soldiers' Hospital Committee held a meeting on Monday night, when the report of a Sub-Committee, in favor of accepting the building offered by Messrs. WALL'S SONS as a hospital, was adopted. A communication was read from the State Adjutant-General and State Commissary-General, placing the State Armory in this city at the disposal of the Committee for hospital purposes, as soon as it is put in proper repair. A model of barracks was exhibited, which would accommodate 400 patients, and cost $10,000. The Committee adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chair.

THE CASE OF CORONER MURPHY.—The testimony in the case of Coroner MURPHY is dragging its slow length along before a Committee of the Board of Supervisors. Quite a number of witnesses have thus far been examined, and the general tenor of the testimony is that the Coroner conducted the affairs of his office in a very loose manner, to say nothing more. Whether he has actually violated any statute law, remains for the Board of Supervisors to determine. The Committee will meet again this afternoon to hear additional testimony.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.—L. M. DUNBACH, seriously injured a few days since by the explosion of gun-cotton in a factory at the foot of North Twelfth-street, died yesterday from the injuries then received. The deceased was 30 years old, a native of Philadelphia and a single man.

NARROW ESCAPE.—At about 5 o'clock, last evening, a child of PATRICK COGGIN, residing in Bolivar-street, only two years old, fell from a third-story window to the sidewalk, striking upon its hands and face, and, strange to say, without receiving serious injuries.

THE LATE FIRE IN BALTIC-STREET.—It is now estimated that the loss, by the destruction of OSBORNE's steam-planing mill, by fire on Monday night, is nearly, if not quite, $50,000. There was only $3000 insurance upon the place.

DESTRUCTION OF OYSTERS.—It is estimated that $100,000 worth of oysters were destroyed last Fall in the bays on the south side of Long Island, by the shell-fish known as the "sea stars."

CITY COURT—Calendar for this Day.—Nos. 36, 8, 6, 20. 10, 18, 32, 44.

MOUNT PLEASANT ACADEMY.—We understand that Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumter, will review the cadets of this distinguished Institution on their camp ground, at Sing Sing, to-morrow afternoon at five o'clock. These are the young soldiers who were so handsomely received in the City last year, whom Mayor WOOD reviewed in front of the City Hall, and whose performances elicited so much commendation.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

WITH THE MAMMOTH LAMBERT and Giant Girl, the diminutive Commodore Nutt, and the superb dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M., BARNUM's Museum to-day will be crowded, both day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANGOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 23—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Ann Burton and boy, Mrs. Mayer, Mr. Mayer, Morris Mayer, Emma Mayer, Austin Mayer, Valentine Mayer, Alice Mayer, Miss Thomas, Miss Realech, Miss Fitzgerald, Mary Goodman, Miss Bond, Miss Satchell, Sarah Caldwell, Mrs. Shepperd and son, Jacob Josina, Mrs. Morris, Mr. Keitz, H. Brown, Wm. Barker, G. Satchell, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and infant, Miss Longhurst, Rev. W. Noakes, Mrs. Noakes, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Handy Dunn and servant, Dr. A. Trudenwald, E. L. Henry, G. B. Lent, Mrs. Lent, A. L. Johnson, Madame Aragano, infant and servant; J. W. Laurie, Mrs. Laurie and infant, two Misses Prescott, G. H. Todd, Eugene Todd, R. Tresillian, Fred'k Rosencrants, Mr. Bussell, Capt. Scott, Jas. Coyle, Henry Randall, Fred. Ralph, E. Woodward.

In ship Charter Oak, from Matanzas.—Miss Josephine Maidhoff, Miss J. Orr, R. Oxley, M. H. Calts, C. H. Hangenen, N. Robinson, A. Robinson, J. Jones, J. Millburne, E. Elfird, G. Burden, F. Alberes, Rev. G. W. Silliman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises... 3 04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 89 | Gov. Island. 7 18 | Hell Gate.... 8 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 24.

Cleared.

Steamship Ariel, Miner, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ships W. F. Schmidt, Leau, Antwerp, Charles Carow; Surprise, Ranlett, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bros.

Bark Nabob, Thurston, Shanghai, C. Comstock.

Brigs Three Sisters, Hanna, Constantinople, Moore & Henry; Laura, Eskins, Vera Cruz, Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners J. Truman, Fudham, Bristol, S. Kenny; Mary, Rogers, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; Nueva Ex, (Sp.,) Lamothe, St. Domingo City, A. C. Rossier & Co.; Isabella, Faulklin, Boston, Dayton & Co.

Sloop Suffolk, Ellsworth, New-Haven, H. S. Rachel.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, 7th inst., and Southampton, 11th, at 4 P. M., the mails, 274 passengers and 600 tons mdse. to Oelrichs & Co. The first three days out from Southampton experienced very stormy weather, and fog nearly all the voyage. 15th, in lat. 49, lon. 21 30, signalized Fruss. bark Elwine, Kreplin; same day passed three ships, with loss of topmasts and yards, showing no signals. 17th, lat. 47, lon. 24 11, passed an Am. ship showing private signal, red, with white X and star in the middle. 19th, lat. 43 39, lon. 45 18, at 5 P. M., exchanged signals with Ham. steamship Saxonia, hence for Hamburg, all well.

Steamship Etna, Mirchouse, Liverpool, 11th inst., at 11 P. M., and Queenstown, 12th inst., 8 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John E. Dale. Has 615 passengers. June 19, between lat. 48 20 and 47 40, and lon. 45 40 and 47 45 passed a number of icebergs. Arr. off the Bar at 1 A. M., where she was detained by thick weather. Arr. off Battery at 6 A. M. 20th inst., at 8 A. M. was off Cape Race, in a dense fog.

Steamer Cygnet, Wanson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, (Ham.,) Jurgens, Hamburg, 52 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Sloman & Edge Been 24 days west of the Banks, with light westerly winds, calms and fog.

Ship John Bertram, (Ham.,) Knudson, Hamburg, May 17, with mdse. and 383 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye, June 7th, lat. 47 40, lon. 45 passed a number of icebergs.

Ship E. Sherman, (of Boston,) Hichborn, Havana, 8 ds., in ballast, to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Charter Oak, (of Searsport,) Carver, Matanzas, 15th inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Edward Everett, (of Boston,) Harding, Belize, Hon., June 6, with logwood, &c., to master. Sailed in co. with Br. schr. Edwardo, for New-York. June 12, 45 miles S. by W. from Cape Antonio, was boarded by U. S. bark Pursuit, 10 ds. out from Key West, who supplied us with papers.

Bark Folderis Arca, (Fr.,) Devonnais, Falmouth, Eng., 63 ds., with mdse. and 75 passengers to Brugierre & Thebaud. Had westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Catalina, (